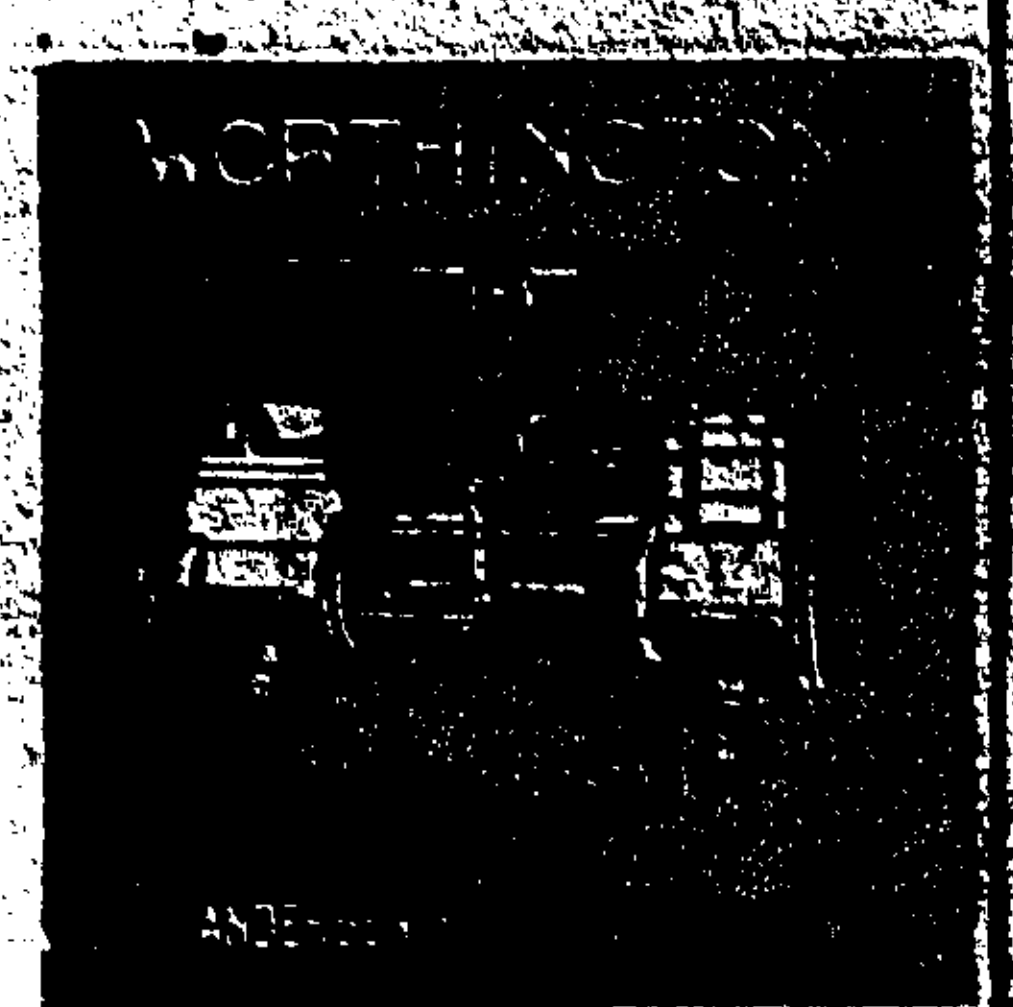


The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1851
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921. 日三廿月六
SINGAPORE



THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND GAINS BIG ADVANTAGE IN DRAWN GAME.

Defensive Tactics by Visitors: Successful Bowling by Parkin.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 26.
At Manchester in fine weather, before twelve thousand spectators, the fourth Test match was resumed on a soft wicket consequent upon overnight rain. England had declared at 362 for 4 wickets. The pitch was not difficult, yet scoring was always very slow. The batting was purely defensive in the face of good bowling, frequently changed.
The Australians were dismissed for 175, the innings occupying 5h. 20m. Collins was top scorer with 40, keeping his wicket up for no less than 4h. 30m.
Parkin captured five wickets, for 38. Woolley none for 38. Parker two for 32, Fender two for 30, and Douglas one for 3. Stumps were then pulled up, the match terminating in a draw.
England 362 for 4 (dec)

AUSTRALIA (1ST INNINGS).

Bardsley, b Parkin	3
Collins, l b w, b Parkin	40
Macartney, b Parker	13
Andrews, c Tennyson, b Fender	6
Taylor, b Fender	4
Pellers, c Tyldesley, b Parker	17
Armstrong, b Douglas	17
Gregory, b Parkin	29
Carter, b Parkin	0
Handry, c Russell, b Parkin	4
McDonald not out	6
Extras	34

ENGLAND (2ND INNINGS).

Hallows, not out	16
Parkin, c Collins, b Andrews	23
Parker, not out	3
Extras	2

County Cricket.

Warwick won by two wickets. Yorkshire won by an innings and 48 runs. Northants won by 244 runs. Somerset won by 65 runs. Kent won on the first innings.

FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

British Government Statistics.

London, July 26.
A White Paper giving details of the world's fleets on February 1st, including those building, shows:

	Battleships.	Battle-cruisers.	Light cruisers.
Britain	39	8	62
U. S.	47	6	25
Japan	15	9	17
Germany	8	0	8
France	11	0	5
Russia	14	4	9
Italy	13	0	10

In regard to aircraft carriers, torpedo-craft, and submarines, the figures are as follows:

	Aircraft carriers.	Torpedo craft.	Submarines.
Britain	6	259	97
U. S.	2	318	149
Japan	1	112	28
Germany	0	44	0
France	0	129	65
Russia	0	126	58
Italy	0	163	68

SECOND INTERNATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

A World-Wide Gathering.

London, July 26.
The world's experts in tuberculosis have assembled at Westminster for the Second International Conference. Thirty-nine countries are represented in addition to the United Kingdom, the Dominions, the League of Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies. Sir Robert Philip presided. A message of welcome from the King was read.

Earl Curzon, welcoming the delegates behalf of the Government, said that the campaign against tuberculosis, which illustrated the growing brotherhood of mankind, had been one of the chief sufferings from the war.

Sir Alfred Mond, describing the British Government's steps to deal with tuberculosis, said that four thousand additional beds had been installed in sanatoria and hospitals during the past two years, and 3,500 are to be installed during the next two years.

THE LEWIS-GUN CONTRACT.

No Immunity from Taxation.

London, July 26.
The Lewis-gun claim mentioned yesterday ended in judgment for the Crown after evidence by Sir Eric Geddes and others that they did not recollect any reference being made to taxation when the contract for the acquisition of the Lewis gun was being negotiated in November 1915.

[The previous report stated that the Belgian Company, which owned the Lewis gun, Les Armes Automatiques (in which the B.S.A. Co. is a shareholder) negotiated with the British Government on the understanding that armaments were to be supplied at a reduced price in consideration of exemption from taxation.]

HISTORIC ANTIQUITIES UNEARTHED IN PALESTINE.

Relics of Herod and of the Crusaders.

London, July 26.
The Colonial Office has received reports from Palestine showing valuable re-units of the antiquities ordinance. The great cloisters with which Herod adorned his birthplace have been identified and excavated at Ascalon, while an hexagonal court with mosaic pavements in the ambulatory has been uncovered in the vicinity of the synagogue at Capernaum. Steps are being taken to preserve and protect the Crusaders' Tower at Ramleh and other monuments. So far six thousand objects have been catalogued at the museum, which will shortly be opened to the public.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT NEXT MONTH.

Possible Emergency Session to Ratify Irish Settlement. (Reuter's Service.)

London, July 26.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain expressed the hope that Parliament would be prorogued on August 26, but foreshadowed the possibility of its being summoned in November or December to pass legislation necessary to give effect to an Irish settlement. He announced the intention of the Government to pass the Bills concerning railways, the safeguarding of industries and the repeal of the Agriculture Act.

London, July 26.
Arguing against an autumn Session, Mr. Chamberlain emphasised the hard work of Parliament, especially the strain upon the Government and its departments. Referring to possible objections on the subject of the Irish negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain said that, so far as the Government could see, in the most hopeful contingency agreement could not be reached to a point at which it could be embodied in legislation at an early date. The Government at best contemplated the possibility of summoning a new Session early in December or in the last week of November to deal with the Irish question before Christmas. The other contingency, which he devoutly prayed might not be realised, was the failure of the negotiations. In that case Parliament must know before Prorogation what the prospects were to enable the necessary decisions to be taken.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Japan Reported to be Formulating Comprehensive Policy.

London, July 26.
Reuter learns from an authoritative Japanese source that the inference drawn in the absence of a reply from America as regards the Pacific question is that probably there has hitherto been no definite programme in the minds of the statesmen concerned. Meantime, the Japanese are endeavouring to expedite matters by considering every likely question under the heading of the Pacific so as to formulate their own policy concerning same. The Japanese consider that the questions of China and Australasia do not exhaust the Pacific question, and point out that there remain the important matters of Mexico and the Dutch Indies, in which Japan is considerably interested, whereas the fact that neither Mexico nor Holland has been invited seems to suggest Japan is being summoned to a sort of international bar limited to questions regarding China. The Japanese opine that the utmost clarity is essential, otherwise the conference is calculated to do more harm than good.

Japanese Cabinet's Decision.

New York, July 27.
An Associated Press telegram from Tokyo states that the Japanese Cabinet has decided to participate in the Washington conference on Far Eastern problems.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES.

Qualified Permission to Resume Work in British Territories.

London, July 26.
The Secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches recently wrote to the Colonial Office, the India Office, and the Foreign Office suggesting that German missionaries be allowed to resume work in certain British territories. Mr. Churchill replied that the war showed that certain foreign societies and individuals were unable to prevent national instincts influencing conduct to a degree incompatible with their proper functions and prejudicial to the security of the territories in which they were working. Nevertheless, applications for individual German missionaries of unimpeachable antecedents for permission to enter colonies would be considered, provided that they (the missions) were under the control of a British, Allied, or associated subject, and were vouched for by a responsible British ecclesiastical authority. The circumstances of the mandated and adjoining territories, between were an exceptional, requiring a degree of supervision unnecessary elsewhere.

WAGES IN THE PRINTING TRADES.

Reductions Agreed Upon.

London, July 16.
A conference of master printers, the Newspaper Society, and the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation agreed to recommend a reduction of 5s. weekly in the wages of adult male members of the unions affiliated to the Trades Federation beginning with the week ending August 13, and a further 2s. weekly reduction at the week ending September 9, also corresponding reductions for women workers, pieceworkers, and male learners.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS IMPROVING.

Understanding over Silesia said to have been Reached.

London, July 26.
Reuter learns that as the result of explanations exchanged between the British and French Governments a very much better atmosphere has been created. There is reason to believe that the question of Upper Silesia is already approaching settlement, and that no further misunderstandings as regards the despatch of troops is likely to occur.

THE TURF.

Result of the Champion Sprint Race.

London, July 26.
At Goodwood the Stewards' Cup resulted as follows: Service Kit (20-1), 1; Star Grass (25-1), 2; Tetra-meter (100-6), 3. Twenty ran. A length divided the first and second, with the third a head behind.

THE "MAURETANIA" FIRE.

Months before Vessel is Fit for Sea.

London, July 26.
Embers of the Mauretania blazed up at midnight, and the fire was not extinguished till the early hours. The damage is estimated at £50,000 (?). It will be months before the Mauretania is fit for sea.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Australia Now To Meet British Team In Doubles.

Toronto, July 27.
Australia beat Canada in the Doubles for the Davis Cup by 6-2 and 6-3, thus winning the right to meet the British team at Pittsburgh.

THE "SAVE THE CHILDREN" FUND.

Relief of Sufferers in Many Countries.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 26.
At the annual meeting of the Council of the "Save the Children" Fund in London, Lord Weardale, presiding, said that £552,735 had been received during the past year. There were 170,000 direct subscribers in addition to thousands of anonymous helpers. The fund, by counteracting international bitterness, was working better for the future of Europe than all the statesmen. The report showed that the fund in two years amounted to £950,000. A home fund has been established distinct from the foreign fund. In addition to the relief granted to Central Europe grants had been made to Armenian and Russian refugee orphans, also to child sufferers from the famine in China and to Russian and Turkish children suffering in the concentration of refugees at Constantinople.

America's Splendid Work.

New York, July 26.
Altogether \$99,000,000 were collected in the United States up to May 1 for the relief of the children of Europe. All except \$2,000,000 has been distributed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY.

Adhesion to Washington Conference.

The Hague, July 27.
The Cabinet crisis has been solved by a reconstruction of the Ministry. The Mayor is Jonkheer Arnhem. Jonkheer Degeer, belonging to the historic Christian party, succeeds Jonkheer De Vries, the anti-revolutionary Minister of Finance, and Jonkheer Vandyk, Chief of the Topographical Service, succeeds General Pops as Minister for War. Jonkheer Vandyk takes the portfolio of Marine of interim.

The Government has introduced several Bills providing for Holland's adhesion to the Washington treaty (2 conference), and dealing with the conditions of labour.

GREEKS CLAIM OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

British Prisoners in Angora said to have been moved.

Athens, July 27.
Official reports of the various units delayed owing to the rapidity of the advance but now co-ordinated, show that the enemy lost over three-quarters of his guns and forces in casualties, prisoners, and deserters. After consolidating the Afionkarahissar-Kutahia-Ekstra-behr-Bilecik line, the northern and southern Greek armies effected a junction, whereas the enemy front has been broken and his troops from Angora cut off from the Koniah troops. A Constantinople message of the 25th inst. states that the British prisoners at Angora have been transferred to Siva preliminary to the evacuation of Angora.

THE WOOD-FORBES MISSION.

Forecast of Report.

Manila, July 27.
General Leonard Wood and Mr. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor of the Philippines, who have been specially commissioned to investigate conditions in the Philippines, are making a preliminary report to President Harding this week. It is understood that the report foreshadows the final recommendations, which are expected to include the retention of the islands by the United States, with a continuance of autonomy, closer American supervision, a thorough cleaning out of the courts and inefficient bureaus, rehabilitation of the country's finances, and the breaking up of the peonage system.

THE BONDS OF SPORT.

President Harding on International Varsity Athletics.

New York, July 26.
President Harding in a letter regretting inability to attend the Anglo-American inter-varsity athletics, pays a tribute to the fine, many contest, which contributed to the promotion of those splendid relations between the United States and the United Kingdom that had excellently served both countries for a century. He hopes that American treatment of the British visitors will never fail in reciprocating the hospitality shown Americans in the United Kingdom.

THE PARIS-MARSEILLES TRAIN ROBBERY.

No Respect for Communist Deputy.

Paris, July 26.
The robbers of the Paris-Marseilles train secured booty to the value of £6,000. The Communist deputy, M. Morrucci, shaken out of his sleep, started to explain that he was a Communist. The bandits replied: "Dirty bourgeois! Give up your money!" whereupon M. Morrucci handed over his purse containing £16. Another passenger was robbed of £1,600.

FRANCE'S TRADE STATISTICS.

A Favourable Balance Recorded.

Paris, July 27.
For the first time since the war a favourable trade balance is revealed in the statistics for the first three months of 1921. Imports totalled fr. 10,500,000,000, consisting of 16,000,000 tons. Exports amounted to fr. 10,750,000 and consisted of 7,325,000 tons. Imports declined by fr. 10,000,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons compared with last year.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Granted Benefit of a Compromise Settlement.

Paris, July 26.
The Commercial Tribunal has decided to grant the benefit of compromise settlement to the Banque Industrielle de Chine. M. Benoist has been appointed receiver.

RECORD HEAT CAUSES MANY FATALITIES.

Shade Temperature of 129 at Basra.

Basra, July 26.
A record heat-wave has resulted in many deaths among the British, Indians, and Arabs. The maximum shade temperature has averaged 124 for over a fortnight, the highest being 129 on the 16th inst.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

ADRIPT IN TYPHOON.

Five Passengers Drowned. Experience of Local Steamer.

Adrift at sea in typhoon weather for nearly two days, the small British steamer Telemachus arrived at Hongkong early this morning, after having been through a very hard time, during which five of her passengers were lost and considerable damage was done to the vessel.

The Telemachus sailed from Saigon on Wednesday last at daylight for Hongkong, carrying a full cargo and 503 Chinese deck passengers. The weather was perfect until Friday night last when it became overcast and symptoms of a typhoon were prevalent. On Saturday morning the wind began to increase gradually until the evening when there were heavy rain squalls, a high wind and rough seas were breaking on board. Early on Saturday morning water began to come on board in such large quantities that most of it went into the stokehold through the skylights on the upper deck. The bilges began to fill and the pumps of the ship were able to cope with it until about 4 a.m. on Sunday when the amount of sea water started to gain rapidly. An hour and a half later all the engines and firemen were called below and worked their utmost to stop the overflowing bilge-water from washing the bunker coal into the bilges, which was causing the pumps to block. About 9 a.m. the iron-plate flooring of the stokehold was awash and the firemen worked under great difficulties to keep steam in the boilers. Standing in water the firemen fed the boiler fires by coal thrown in by hand, the water making the use of shovels useless. Two hours later the firing force had to give up the task as the coal was stopping the flow of the bilge-pumps and the iron-plates of the flooring forced up by the heavy pressure of water below, were washing about with the motion of the ship and endangering the lives of those working at the fires. For want of steam the engines stopped and for 40 hours the ship lay helpless in the raging sea. Late on Sunday afternoon the weather began to moderate and the ship rode a little steadier.

Several hours of effort at clearing the coal from the pumps got them started again, steam having been made in the donkey-boiler, but coal very frequently stopped the action and the labour was almost fruitless. Early on Monday morning the engineers and crew were successful in reducing the flood water. The ship was riding much easier and with assistance from the sailors the coal was removed from the bilges. By the afternoon the water was under control. By 8 o'clock that night the water was well down, and at 10.30 o'clock fires were relit under the main boiler. Steam was raised and at 3 a.m. on Tuesday the Telemachus got under way again and came on to Hongkong, the weather being good and the vessel herself making steady time. She reached port early this morning.

A survey of the ship gives one a very vivid idea of what the staunch little vessel came through in the typhoon in the vicinity of Saint Esprit Shoal. The ship was simply flooded by water and debris was scattered all over her when seen this morning, by a Telegraph reporter. Heavy seas smashed in the amidship house over the engine room, broke one of the lifeboats on the starboard side, tore up part of the deck aft of the bridge, besides forcing up the deck of the wheel-house. Deck fittings were torn away and the personal effects in the cabins were saturated with water. Five of the Chinese deck passengers were found to be missing from the vessel after the typhoon had subsided and it is believed that they were washed overboard by the giant seas that constantly broke on board the ship. The Telemachus is commanded by Capt. Edward Bentley.

NOTICE.

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OF DISTANCE.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FAMINE-STRICKEN COTTON GROWERS.

New York, July 26.
There are alarming reports of outbreaks of disease in the cotton
growing region in the south. It is stated that one hundred thousand
are stricken with pellagra and it is feared that at least ten thousand
will die. The epidemic is said to be due to starvation owing to
the collapse of the cotton market ruining the farmers and planters.
Washington, July 26.
President Harding has requested the Public Health and Red
Cross officials immediately to investigate and ascertain how the
Government can relieve the situation in the Southern States' cotton
belt arising from the epidemic of pellagra. President Harding opines
that the epidemic and consequent threat of famine is due to the
impossibility of people selling cotton, this causing a shortage of
money which has deprived thousands of the variety of food necessary
to prevent pellagra.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

London, July 26.
It is officially announced that Lord Curzon and Mr. Balfour
will attend the Supreme Council in Paris on August 4. It is im-
probable that Mr. Lloyd George will attend, owing to pressure of
business in London. The meeting is expected to be brief as it will
deal only with the Silesian question. The British experts have
already gone to Paris.

AMERICAN SHIPPING BOARD'S ACTION.

New York, July 26.
Pending the judicial ruling on the injunction applied for by the
United States Mail Steamship Company to restrain the Shipping
Board from interfering with the operation of the Company's ships
mentioned on July 23-24, orders have been issued to withdraw the
United States marshals placed aboard the ships seized.

DARING TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Paris, July 26.
A gang of masked armed bandits held up and robbed the pas-
sengers in the saloon of the Paris-Marseilles express, near Banne.
Two young French officers, who resisted, were shot, one being killed.
The bandits escaped.

BOXING.

Brooklyn, July 26.
Pete Herman out-pointed J. Lynch in fifteen rounds, thus re-
gaining the Bantam Weight Championship.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

SHANGHAI CAUSE
CELEBRE.

Shanghai, July 26.
The Commissioners' Court has
held over the Fleming trial for the
Higher Court, bail being fixed at
Tls. 1,000.
Mr. William Stuart Fleming, a
leading American attorney, was
arrested and released on \$1,000
bail on a charge of criminal libel.
The charge was brought by Mr.
Sterling Fessenden, also an
American attorney. It is based
on a letter written to Mr. E. W.
Wilson, of the Philippine National
Bank, Manila which inferred that
Mr. Fleming possessed evidence of
Fessenden and Holcomb in the
local branch bank inquiry.
Fleming was again arrested at
noon upon a complaint of criminal
libel filed by Manuel Concepcion,
Assistant General Manager of the
Philippine National Bank.
The complaint says Fleming
makes a statement in a letter ad-
dressed to F.J. Schuhl and H.D.
Rodger, American attorneys that
"his proper environment was
among the cock fighters and bolo
wielders of the Philippines. Lying
to him is an accomplishment. He
easily reverts to the savage type
from which he recently sprung."

FOUND DROWNED.

Shanghai, July 26.
The body of Harry Anderson, a
sailor of the a.s. West Islip, has
been found in the Whangpoo. At
the inquest the verdict was
accidental death from drowning.

JAVA RAILWAY STRIKE
THREATENED.

Singapore, July 26.
A general strike of railways and
tramways is threatened by the
Union in Java in October.

RUBBER.

Singapore, July 26.
The Mandalaykong directors have
requested the shareholders to en-
deavour to carry on by reducing
capital and issuing preference
shares at 15 per cent. Rubber is
quiet.

DUTCH-INDIAN LOAN.

Singapore, July 27.
The Dutch-Indian loan of 75 mil-
lion guilders issued in Holland
has been a big success.

BRITISH LEGION.

Principles Aims And
Objects.

The following are the principles,
aims and objects of the British
Legion as approved at the last
conference, when some 800 de-
legates attended from all parts of
the kingdom in spite of the dif-
ficulties of travel. The Prince of
Wales was elected first patron
amidst a great scene of enthu-
siasm, and Lord Haig was elected
first president by an overwhelm-
ing majority. The amalgamating
societies are the Officers' Associa-
tion, the Comrades of the Great
War, the National Federation of
Discharged and Demobilised
Sailors and Soldiers and the
National Association of Discharged
Sailors and Soldiers, represent-
ing something over two million
members. Under the scheme of
amalgamation the Officers' Asso-
ciation will become the officers' de-
partment for benevolent work,
while the benevolent work for
"other ranks" will be performed
by the "British Legion" Unity
Relief Fund.

Principles and Policy.—(a) The
British Legion shall be democratic,
non-sectarian and not affiliated to
or connected directly or indirectly
with any political party or political
organisation. (b) The British
Legion shall be created to in-
augurate and maintain in a
strong, stimulating, united and
democratic comradeship all those
who have served in His Majesty's
Navy, Army, Air Force, or any
Auxiliary Forces, so that neither
their efforts nor their interests
shall be forgotten; that their wel-
fare and that of the dependants of
the fallen may be safeguarded,
and that just and equitable treat-
ment shall be secured to them in
respect of the difficulties caused
in their lives as a result of their
services. (c) The British Legion
shall exist to perpetuate in the
civil life of the Empire and the
world the principles for which we
have fought; to inculcate a sense
of loyalty to the Crown, com-
munity, State and nation; to pro-
mote unity amongst all classes; to
make right the master of might;
to secure peace and goodwill on
earth; to safeguard and transmit
to posterity the principles of
justice, freedom and democracy,
and to consecrate and sanctify our
comradeship by our devotion to
mutual service and helpfulness.

Aims and Objects.—(a) The
aims and objects of the British
Legion shall be:—(1) To bring
about the unity of all who have
served in His Majesty's Navy,
Army, Air Force, or any Auxiliary
Forces, and to establish branches
of the British Legion in all areas.
(2) To perpetuate the memory of
those who died in the service of
their country. (3) To educate
public opinion that the main-
tenance of the disabled and the
welfare of ex-Service men is a nation-
al duty. (4) To press the claims
of ex-Service men for employment,
and to enlist the co-operation of
employers and trade unions for
this purpose. (5) To support suit-
able undertakings for the train-
ing and employment of ex-Service
men. (6) To assist ex-Service
men to secure not less than recog-
nised standard rates of wages in
accordance with their ability. (7)
To secure adequate pensions, al-
lowances, grants and war gratui-
ties for ex-Service men and wo-
men, their dependants and widows,
children and dependants of those
who have served. (8) To promote
the welfare of the women and chil-
dren left by those who have fallen,
and to see that all moneys raised
and contributed from any source
for their welfare or that of ex-
Service men or their dependants

are utilised to that purpose and
not devoted to any other. (9) To
raise and co-ordinate funds for
the purpose of assisting ex-Service
men and their dependants. (10)
To secure representation of the
needs of ex-Service men,
widows, children and dependants,
to or in Parliament and to or on all
public bodies whose functions are
defined by Act of Parliament. No
funds of the British Legion shall
be used for assistance in elec-
tion expenses. (11) To assist
serving men in connection with
their return to civil life and pro-
mote the interests of their depen-
dants while they are serving. (12)
To promote and support schemes
for the education of ex-Service
men and their children. (13) There
shall be nothing in the consti-
tution to prevent the British
Legion from adopting a definite
policy on any question directly
and indirectly affecting ex-Service
men, and taking any constitu-
tional action considered necessary
in pursuance of it, provided that
the matter has been considered
and endorsed by a majority of the
area councils after due notice to
branches of the organisation, and
also providing that such policy or
action is strictly in accordance
with the principles laid down un-
der clause (a) of rule 2.

Membership.—(a) There shall
be three classes of members,
namely, ordinary, honorary and
women.

(b) Ordinary members shall be
(1) Ex-Service men who have
served at least seven days in His
Majesty's Army, Navy, Air Force
or any Auxiliary Forces. (2) Men
of the Mercantile Marine who have
served abroad during hostilities
outside examination areas. (3) Men
of the Red Cross organisation
of the Empire (i.e., St. John's
Ambulance Association, the Brit-
ish Red Cross Society and the St.
Andrew's Ambulance Associa-
tion), provided they have served
in the Forces of the Crown over-
seas in one of the theatres of war.
The acceptance of an applicant as
an ordinary member shall be sub-
ject to the approval of the branch
to which he is proposed.

(c) Honorary members.—All
who accept and support the policy,
aims and objects of the British
Legion shall be eligible as hono-
rary members of a branch.

(d) Women members.—Women
shall be eligible to join a Women's
Auxiliary Section in accordance
with by-laws to be framed by the
National Executive Council. (e)
No member who is not an
ordinary member in accordance
with rule 4 (b) shall be en-
titled to vote or hold office or
be a member of any council or
committee of the British Legion.
(f) Any person qualified under
rule 4 (b) may upon approval
become an ordinary member upon
payment of an entrance fee of 1s.
Membership shall date from the
date of payment of the entrance
fee.

Subscription.—(j) Every ordi-
nary member shall pay a minimum
contribution of 2d per week, which
shall entitle him to the full use
of all the privileges of the branch
to which he belongs, including
club membership. (k) Every or-
dinary member shall be entitled to
one copy of the rules at the price
of 2d. (l) Any ordinary member
bearing 12 weekly payments in
arrear with his contributions
shall have his attention drawn to
the fact by the secretary of his
branch and shall not be entitled
to take any part in its affairs
until the amount of at least
five weekly payments have been
paid in respect of such arrears.

Colonel E. C. Heath, D.S.O., has
been appointed general secretary
and Mr. John R. Griffin assistant
general secretary.

ALLEGED THEFT OF
ROPE.

Hearing Adjourned.

Two Chinese appeared before
Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistrate's
court yesterday afternoon on a charge
of stealing a rope, valued at \$100
from the P. and O. lighter, 'Ma
Wan.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared
for the prosecution and Mr. Leo
d'Almada for the defence.

Opening the case, Mr. Orme
said at 4 a.m. on the 15th, inst. the
P. and O. lighter was lying in the
Yaumatei typhoon shelter, when
the crew were disturbed by the
sound of some one hauling a rope.
The crew got up just in time to
see the rope being transferred to
a sampan. After a struggle they
arrested the defendants. During
the scuffle the mistress of the
sampan relieved the defendants by
hauling the rope into her boat.

Evidence was then called, Mr.
d'Almada cross-examined the wit-
nesses from the lighter as to who
inflicted the injuries on the de-
fendants when they were arrested.

The witnesses replied that de-
fendants fell when they chased
them.

Mr. Orme: I should not press
this too much, Mr. d'Almada.
There is no question that de-
fendants were injured.

Mr. d'Almada said he was test-
ing the veracity of the witnesses
by these questions.

Answering further questions,
the witnesses denied that they
raided defendants' sampan and
assaulted them.

Mr. d'Almada examined another
witness as to what he saw of the
alleged assault, whereupon Mr.
Orme said that it seemed to him
that it was a waste of time to
labour the point, as the witness
had said that he was standing at
the stern of the lighter at the time.

Mr. d'Almada: If your Worship
thinks I am wasting the time of
the Court I will ask to be allowed
to withdraw from the case. If
the manner which I think proper
to conduct the case does not com-
mend itself to the Court I will
ask you to allow me to withdraw.

The Magistrate said the conduct
of the Court must necessarily be
in his hands, while he was oc-
cupying the bench. He might do
well, or badly, but he was respon-
sible.

Mr. d'Almada: I hope I have
always shown due respect to the
Court.

Mr. Orme said he did not inter-
rupt Mr. d'Almada until he was
cross-examining that particular
witness, and then it was only on
that point about the fight. The
witness was standing in another
part of the boat and could not see
what was going on.

Mr. d'Almada: If your Worship
allows me to withdraw from the
case I shall be much obliged.

Mr. Orme said he did not think
he accused Mr. d'Almada of
wasting the time of the Court.

Mr. d'Almada repeated his re-
quest to withdraw from the case.

Mr. Orme: Certainly, Mr.
d'Almada, if you wish.

Mr. d'Almada then left the
Court.

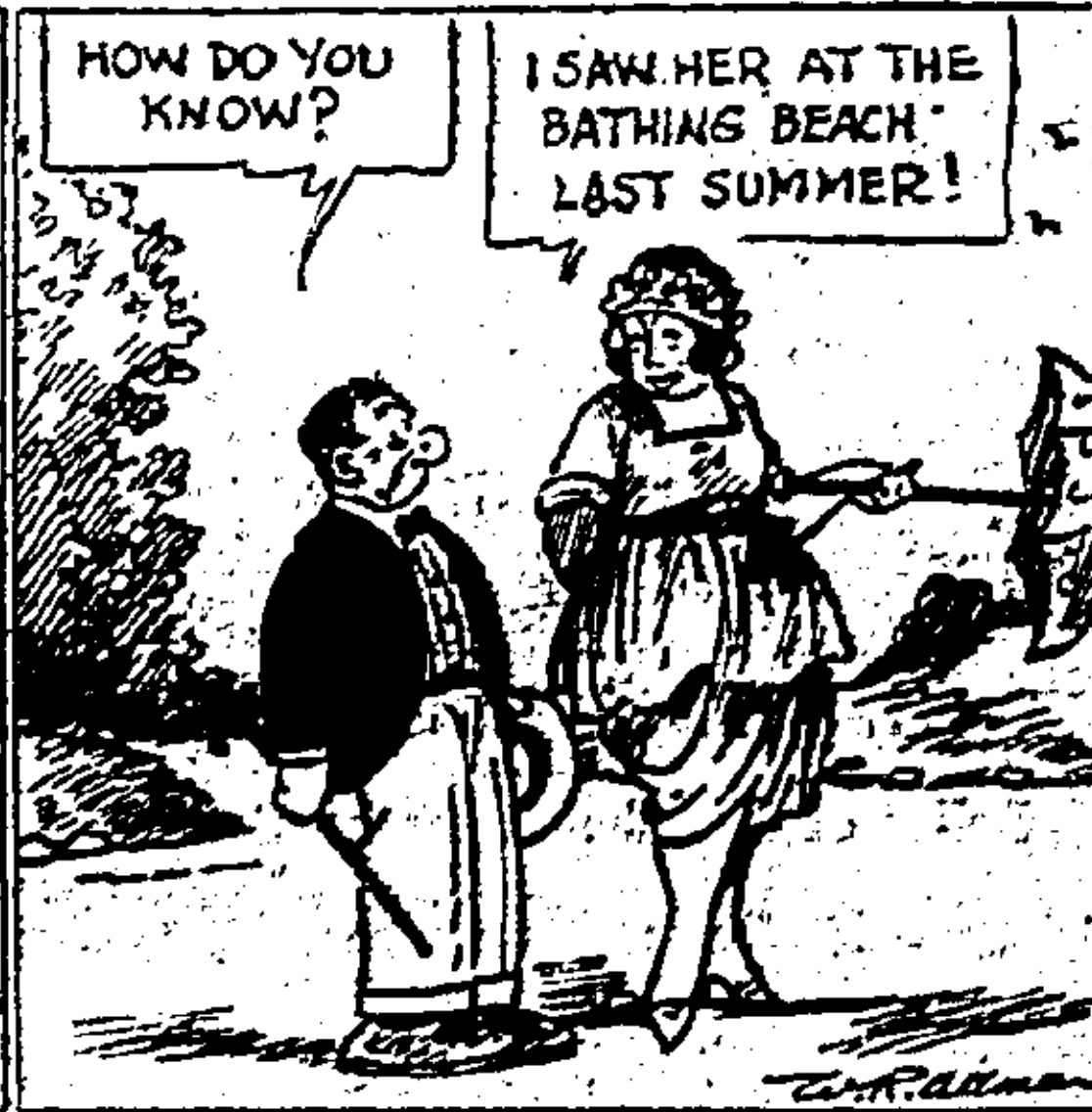
The first defendant's evidence
was a complete denial of the theft.
He said that on the night in ques-
tion he and the other defendant
took a sea excursion in a sampan.
At 4 a.m. the prosecution wit-
nesses boarded their sampan from
their lighter and wanted to search
them. He remonstrated, but in
vain. The witnesses attacked
them and after severely chastising
them, pushed the coil of rope into
their sampan as evidence in the
present false charge.

The case was adjourned until
this afternoon.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Two Reasons Why.

BY ALLMAN



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- Hy'n Dri—Fox Trot
- 18744 Sugar Shore—One Step
- Underneath Hawaiian Skies—Fox Trot
- 18745 Broken Moon—Fox Trot
- Most my Heart to you—Fox Trot
- 18750 Teach Me—Fox Trot
- Round the Town—Fox Trot
- 18756 Tiddle—Fox Trot
- Moonlight—Fox Trot
- 18757 Ain't we got Fun—Fox Trot
- Scandinavia—Fox Trot
- 18758 My Man (Mon Homme)—Fox Trot
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PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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INTERPORT SWIMMING.

Shanghai's Proposed Visit.

Seen yesterday by a representative of the S. C. M. Post, Mr. R. C. W. W. the Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, confirmed the report that he had received a letter from the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, in reply to an invitation to send a team to Hongkong in the autumn, enquiring what events were suggested.

A reply has been sent to Shanghai expressing the hope that the Association will be able to send a representative team down and suggesting the following programme:—100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, 100 yards back race, 50 yards team race, high dive (35 feet), 100 yards, running header (from spring board, 880 yards harbour race, throwing polo ball, water polo match and across-the-harbour race. Three points for a win and two for second are suggested in all the events with the exception of water polo and team race in which five or seven points, preferably the latter, are put forward.

In the event of Shanghai accepting the invitation, the probable dates of the contests will be the 29th and 30th September and the 1st October. The Hongkong team will be selected by a Committee composed of representatives of the various Swimming Clubs in the Colony and any members who "fancy their chance" are invited to display their abilities at the V.R.C.

It is proposed to hold separate harbour races for both ladies and gentlemen this year and the representatives from Shanghai will be allowed to compete.

An invitation was also extended to Kobe but a letter has been received regretting inability to send a team.

WATER POLO.

At the V.R.C. bath (by kind permission) the R.G.A. and Wilts played a friendly game, the R.G.A. winning by 9 goals to nil.

McDade (4), Wood (3), Reddick and newcombe were the goals.

At the Club House yesterday evening, the R.H.K.Y.C. received the 7. Wiltshires in a friendly and played a drawn game of four goals all.

The teams turned out as follows. 7. Wiltshires:—Wood; Alderhan Smith-Dowse; Drew; Alderhan Derrick and Le Harcy.

R.H.K.Y.C.—Bingham; Lenfesty and Carpenter; Finch; Reid, Logan and G. Rodger.

The military took the lead early in the game through the Alderhan but Rodger soon made the scores equal. Before half time, Finch added two more goals for the Royals who were leading at half time by three goals to one.

The military team soon wiped off the arrears through Drew and Le Harcy and Drew gave them the lead by beating Bingham with a high shot. Finch passed to Reid who made the scores equal just on time.

Now that the teams are getting into shape it would be wise to start the Polo League in view of the interport match in September.

SPORTS TICKETS PROFITEERING.

Rich Harvest Gleaned by Speculators.

Gambling in sports tickets is on the increase. So limited is the accommodation on many important sports grounds that tickets for some of the big events are being bought in large quantities by speculators and resold at high figures to the public, states a Home Journal.

Tennis, polo, and cricket are the latest instances of this form of gambling, and cases are reported of tickets being offered for the Wimbledon games up to £25. High prices are also asked for the polo matches at Hurlingham.

Officials at Hurlingham and at Wimbledon have had under consideration the ticket gambling, or "premium" problem, as it is called. All England is keen on tennis to-day, yet the accommodation for the tournaments at Wimbledon is less than 4,000. So a certain number of the tickets are allotted for and bought in January. And now the harvest is being reaped—but not by the club.

FREEDOM TO SPECULATE.

"It is a bad thing," said the secretary last night to a Press

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

A Curious Case.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, a respectable looking young Chinese and his concubine were charged with setting fire to the whole building.

The police report of the fire was to the effect that at 2.15 a.m. on the 9th. inst. shouts of "fire" were heard in Stanley Street and a few seconds later defendants were observed leaving No. 18a, carrying bundles of clothing. One of the cubicles on the third floor was alight and the whole floor would have been involved but for the prompt assistance of the inmates of the adjoining houses. Some of the articles in the house were found by the police to bear traces of kerosene. Defendants were subsequently arrested, but the other occupants are still at large.

Defendants' effects were not insured, in fact their furniture were hired, and therefore the motive of the incendiary attempt cannot be ascertained.

Mr. F.N. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. E.R. Dovey, Government Analyst, testified to receiving from Inspector Macdonald a quantity of household effects for examination. These articles were found in No. 18a, among them being a mat, a singlet, fragments of a broken bottle, six socks and a handkerchief, an empty bottle, a mattress and a pillow, all of which, said Mr. Dovey, bore traces of kerosene. There was a considerable quantity of kerosene on the mattress and the pillow.

The Manager of the Confucian Society, which owns No. 18a, Stanley Street, said he rented the third floor of the house to the first defendant, who paid him a month's rent on the 14th. ult., on which date the tenancy commenced.

The next witness was a woman, the principal tenant of the second floor of No. 18a, Stanley Street, the only important part of whose evidence was that no water descended from the upper floor when she heard the alarm of fire.

Evidence was given to prove that first defendant hired some furniture from a shop and that he had previously lived with second defendant at No. 18, Gough Street.

The account of the Cheung Fat boarding house proved that on the night of the 9th. inst. the first accused engaged a room in his boarding house. He did not demand a deposit from defendant because the latter had luggage. Defendant went out shortly after 6 p.m. leaving behind his luggage and a small basket.

Mr. d'Almada asked the witness if the fact that he did not ask defendant for a money deposit was because he was intimately acquainted with him.

The boarding house accountant denied that he was defendant's friend. He had not seen him previously. It was the established custom of his boarding house not to ask for a deposit from customers if they had luggage.

Mr. d'Almada: What will happen if defendant's basket is found to be empty?

The witness gave no reply. Examined by his Worship, the boarding house accountant admitted that the first defendant had once lived in his boarding house, but only for a few days.

A watchman of the same boarding house stated that at 3 p.m. on the 10th. inst. the first defendant returned to the boarding house with a man and three women, who left after a brief stay.

The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

representative. "We are not out to charge the public high prices, and we have resolutely set our faces against a policy of premiums which would benefit the club."

"So far as this ticket profiteering can be suppressed by us we make an effort to do so, but those who carry on such speculations are quite within their legal rights. If we should find a member doing this sort of thing we could put a stop to it by official pressure, but the public who have got tickets in the ballot can do what they like with them."

"At Hurlingham tickets for the big polo match series can now be booked for £10 and £15," said Colonel Duff, the secretary, "but if there are foolish people who are prepared to pay specially fancy prices for particular places advertised they can do so. If a man comes to buy a ticket and speculate on it afterwards he is quite within his legal rights, and nobody can stop him."

FOREIGN BANK NOTES BARRED.

Chang Tso-li's High-Handed Action.

By order of Chang Tso-li the Taoyin at Harbin put out a proclamation in the latter part of March prohibiting the acceptance by Chinese merchants or the general circulation of the bank notes locally issued by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the International Banking Corporation and the Yokohama Specie Bank. This proclamation was addressed particularly to the chambers of commerce in northern Manchuria, but was widely posted and conveyed to the general public "one serious libel and one equally serious statement of untruth, states the Peking correspondent of the N.C. D.N." It said that the paper issued by the foreign banks was unreliable and even worthless currency. It implied that foreign money generally was of this character and pointed out what a pity it would be if, after the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications had reverted to a sound silver basis, the foreigners should be permitted to disrupt trade by flooding the market with a lot more useless paper.

OFFICIALDOM ENCOURAGED.

This proclamation was brought officially to the attention of the consular body in Harbin and was referred by the consuls to the Diplomatic Body for consideration. No great interest was shown in Peking. The matter was languidly discussed for a time, no decision was reached among the diplomats and it finally became apparent to the Chinese that no action was likely to be taken. Therefore, after the lapse of a month, the Harbin officials took a stronger stand, again prohibited the acceptance and circulation of the notes, which they said were being secretly circulated, and finally addressed themselves directly to the Russo-Asiatic Bank daily prohibiting the issuance of all paper money. In the original proclamation it had been stated that foreign paper money issues in Harbin were subject to Chinese official control in Harbin, because the city was not a foreign settlement but simply a concession within which whatever treaty rights enjoyed by the foreign banks elsewhere did not apply.

In this particular statement the Manchurian authorities laid themselves open to the charge of deliberate misrepresentation of fact. Prior to 1905 Harbin was a mere concession, if there is any reason to distinguish, but since that date it has been just as much a Treaty Port and a settlement as Tientsin, Hanow, Shanghai or Shantien. If foreign trade rights in Harbin are invalidated without protest from the Diplomatic Body the Chinese are equipped with the much coveted precedent which enables them to claim the same jurisdiction over paper money issues in every other Treaty Port. One would think that this consideration would inspire the diplomats to protest even though the officially signed and sealed libel against foreign banks in general does not.

MANCHURIA ON DIFFERENT LINES.

There is, however, a tendency in foreign circles—always excepting the Japanese—to put Manchurian affairs in a separate category and to adopt towards them a very supine and indulgent attitude. Chinese abuse of Russians and Japanese aggression arouse little interest because they have a Manchurian setting, while the same incidents and policies, if staged and applied in Kiangsu or Hupeh would be given worldwide publicity and would rouse the Diplomatic Body to strenuous united action.

Very many foreigners and even many Chinese when they read, write and speak of Manchuria are guided by the subconscious assumption that "Manchuria is lost to China." This state of mind is superinduced by an accumulation of impressions. The control over commerce throughout much of Manchuria exercised by the South Manchuria railway system and seemingly endorsed by the Lansing-Lahli and the Consortium agreements, the complete loss of Russian rights in northern Manchuria, the independence of Chang Tso-li who has made Manchuria the last remnant of all provincial groups to the influence of either the Chinese Government or the Diplomatic Body, have all contributed to put Manchuria in a sphere of its own within which the ordinary rules and traditions of diplomatic practice in China do not seem to apply and in which the diplomats have less

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\$18.00

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ALL SOLES STUCK AND SEWN.

WHITE CANVAS "KEDS"

VERY LIGHT YET STRONG
\$5.75 PER PAIR.

TENNIS SHIRTS

AERTEX \$ 7.50

COTELLA \$ 4.75

VIVELL75A \$10.50

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IN WEAVING AND
LEATHER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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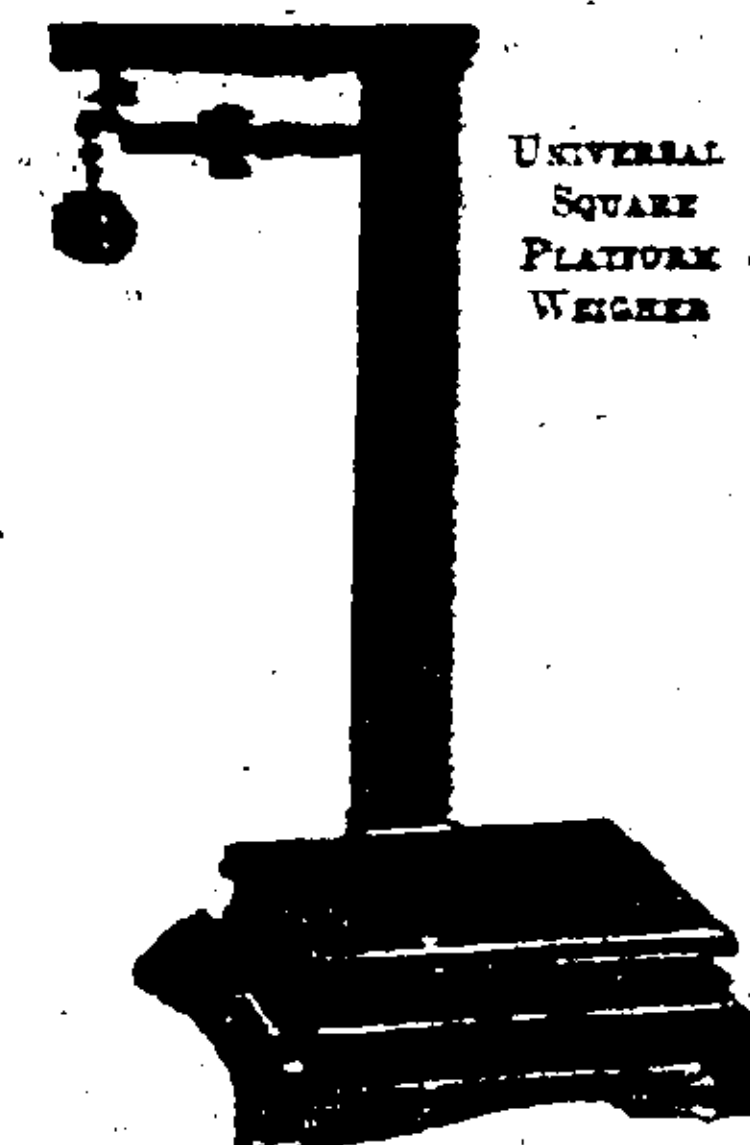
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LARGEST DIAMOND STONE

THAT HAS EVER COME TO THE FAR EAST

LOOKS LIKE?

PERHAPS NOT. WELL, HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. MR. A. ONDERWYZER, OF HENRI MANDELBAUM & CO. WELL KNOWN DIAMOND MERCHANTS OF ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK HAS BROUGHT IT TO CHINA AND IT IS NOW ON SHOW AT OUR

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Don't miss this rare opportunity. It will be exhibited for a few days only.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

and less interest in applying them. The most elemental rights are allowed to go by default and the Chinese are allowed to build up precedents which though they may not now seem to apply to China proper, are a source of pride and satisfaction to all officialdom and will be applied inside the Great Wall little by little wherever there is an opening and whenever the diplomatic agents are caught dozing.

DANGER TO OTHER BANKS. The Diplomatic Body may not be sufficiently interested in banking in Harbin to make the protection of the foreign banker's prestige in that community an issue, but if it is inclined to let this matter go by default it must be prepared at some future date to be told by the Chinese Government that all the banks in all the other Treaty Ports exist and issue notes on sufferance only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED to buy or lease six roomed house in good locality in Kowloon. House with ground attached desired.—Reply to Box No. 387 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wanchai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee Hy San & Co., 202 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mati. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On middle levels two modern European residences in first class condition, modern conveniences, and large tennis court, 15 minutes distant from Hongkong Hotel. Price \$60,000.—Apply Box No. 386 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The third night fete of the above Club will be held on Wednesday the 27th inst., at 9 p.m. An interesting programme has been arranged. Band in attendance. Reserved seats can be booked at the Club for \$1.50.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

MUSIC AND BIRTH
at the above Club on Saturday, July 30th, at 9 p.m.

THE FULL BAND OF THE WILTS REGT.

by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Wyndham and Officers.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL NUMBERS
by Ladies and Gentlemen.

Illuminations, Refreshment Buffet.

Admission: \$1.00 (by permission of the Government) A limited number of Reserved Seats at \$1.50
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S AND THE CLUB.
DON'T MISS IT.

NATIONAL LOANS OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914) AND OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

Subscribers to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the drawing of bonds for redemption will take place at Peking on the following dates—namely—THIRD YEAR LOAN, Fourth drawing—on 1st December 1921 FORTH YEAR LOAN, Third drawing—on 1st September 1921.

The numbers of drawn bonds with date and place of repayment will be announced in due course by the Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 14th July, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
An INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on Tuesday, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 2nd to Tuesday, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

G. E. ELLAMS,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

COMPANIES WINDING UP

RE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition for the winding up in Hongkong of the above-named Bank by the Supreme Court of Hongkong came on for hearing by the said Court on the 19th day of July 1921; and the said Court did order that the hearing of the said Petition be adjourned for further hearing at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th day of August 1921, and any creditor or contributory of the said Bank desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of the adjourned hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or any contributory of the said Bank requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

Solicitors for the Banque Industrielle de Chine,
No. 1 Des Vieux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

19th July 1921.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear at the adjourned hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the undersigned, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or if firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the undersigned not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th day of August 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

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The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.
The Motor Vessel
"GLENAMOY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Aug., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 3rd August at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 27th July, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 2nd Aug., 1921

at 12 o'clock noon

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One 3-Seater 20 H. P. Maxwell

Motor Car with Electric

starter, Lamps & Horn, etc.

Further particulars and inspection orders may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday the 29th July 1921,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

1 bale Khaki Proofed Canvas

1 case Llama Braids

1 case Razors

1 case Berlin Wool

1 case Leather Purses

1 case Cotton Blankets

36 Dozen Face Powder

1 Dozen Creme Simon

1 Lot Medicine

29 cases Saps

10 cases Logwood Extract

2 cases Perfume

1 case Prussian Blue

2 bales Seaming Twine

1 Electric Table Fans

1 Lot Synthetic Oils

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 29th July, 1921

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Very Fine and Superior Selection of Genuine Old Curios

Comprising:—

Porcelain Vases, Ginger jars, Beakers, Bowls, Wine cups, Josses, Wall plates, Inlaid panels, Flower pots of Kangxi to Torkwang Periods.

Enamelled and Cloisonne Plates and Vases, Bronze Vases and incense burners, Crystal, Agate and Jade Figures and Ornaments.

Also

One Yellow Vase—Kangxi

Four Jade Inlaid Plaques—K'anglung

And

A few pieces of Soochow Redwood-ware

On view from Thursday the 28th July

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 28th July, 1921

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 1 Macdonnell Road

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak bedstead, Tapestry covered drawing room suite, Canton blackwood curio cabinet, joss table, armchair, teapoy, marble top jardiniere and stools, Teak music stand, Carpets, Brass vases, Lace curtains, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, dining chairs, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner waggon, glass cabinet, Brass mounted fender and fire brasses.

Teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing tables with bevelled mirrors, marble top washstands, Leather covered armchairs etc.

Also

One Cottage piano by "Collard and Collard"

And

A quantity of Plants in pots

On view from Wednesday the 27th July, 1921.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANSANT.

SATURDAY, 23rd JULY—

WEDNESDAY, 27th JULY

THE CLARINS

WILL PRESENT

THE LATEST BALLET AND BALL ROOM DANCES

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by arginalia notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time, or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons.

H.E. The Governor, Sir R. E. Stubbs K.C.M.G. and Lady Stubbs.

President, Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Hon. Treasurer, J. H. Ramsay.

Hon. Secretary, B. L. Frost.

The objects of the Society are:—

1. The education of the people by propaganda, etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of dumb animals.

2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.

3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.

4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the colony.

The labour of other charities is divided among many associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2 for adults and 25 cents for children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per share on account of the year 1921 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 24th day of August 1921 to Shareholders on the Register on Tuesday, the 9th day of August 1921, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board.

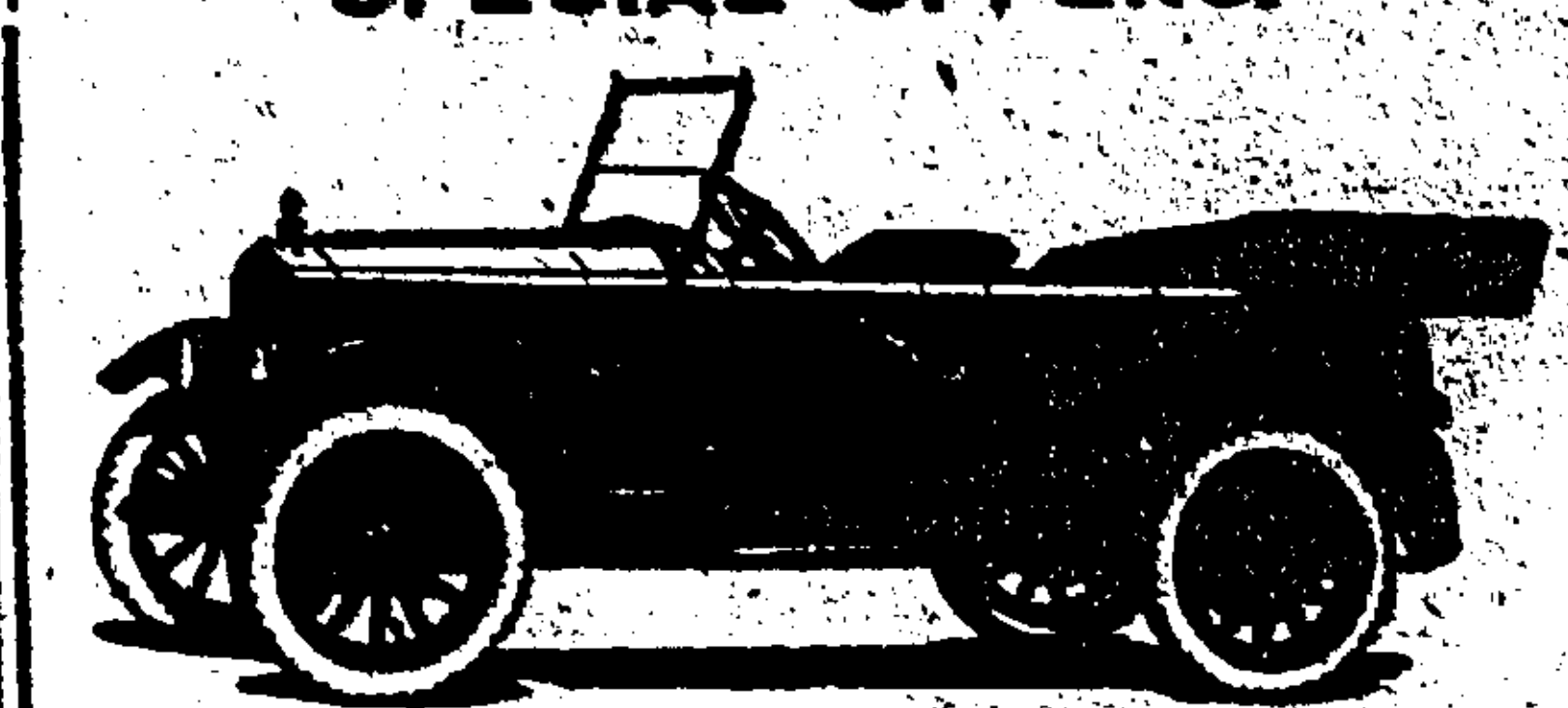
W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1921.

USED CARS FOR SALE!

SPECIAL OFFERS.



Dodge, 5 seater. \$1,600 and \$2,000.
Eglin, 5 seater. \$1,600 and \$2,000.
Overland, Model 90, 5 seater. \$1,700.
Willis Knight, 5 seater. \$2,000.
Willis Knight, 7 seater. \$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater. \$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater. \$4,000.
Chandler, 7 seater. \$3,500.

All these cars are in excellent running order, most of them have been newly painted and overhauled. Suitable for private use or garage service.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE 482 & 3552. 24, Des Vieux Road, Central. TELEPHONE 482 & 3552.

Locomobile, Mercer, Chandler, Cleveland, Hudson, Essex and Dodge cars.

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE.

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE.

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE.

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED.

BY

PHONING EITHER

Hongkong 155

Kowloon 75

The United Motor Co., Ltd.

WORLD THEATRE

At 9.15 p.m., Tuesday 26th to Thursday 29th, July.

THE GREAT SHAKESPERIAN PLAY

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

in 6 parts.

Novelty acts and Dances by Miss Cora Williams & Co.

At 5.15 p.m.

"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"

featuring Theda Bara in 5 parts

and novelty acts.

SEE MISS CORA WILLIAMS & CO.

"Popular Songs" "Popular Acts" "Popular Prices"

Telephone No. 1337.

CINEMA v. TEACHER.

London University Test.

Experiments to show whether the school child is taught better by the film than by the teacher orally are being conducted by the Psychological Department at London University College under Professor Shearman.

A Daily Chronicle representative was shown how this problem in child psychology is tested in a lecture theatre fitted up as a cinema house.

About 30 children are brought from the council schools to see a film, such as "The Life History of the Stickleback." These pictures last ten to 15 minutes, and then the children write essays upon what they have observed.

A further test is made afterwards by close interrogation.

After a series of these lessons the research workers endeavour to find out the comparative value of lessons given by the cinema and those taught in the usual way.

Teachers say that, if they want to punish a child, it is quite sufficient to tell him that he cannot go to see the shadow-lesson.

CHINESE STUDENTS APPROVE.

The Chinese National Students' Federation, in an open telegram, welcomes President Harding's proposals for disarmament and the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems. They suggest that Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Dr. Wellington Koo be appointed China's representatives.

MIND THE PAINT!

FRESH CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF RFINNET.

For the instant preparation of
Delicious
JUNKET

In Bottles containing sufficient
to make 32 Pints.
60 cents each

PREPARED ONLY BY

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.
TELEPHONE 10.

Death.

NICHOLLS—On 25th July, at Bromley, Kent, Mary Nicholls, wife of William Nicholls, late of Hongkong.

Acknowledgment.

The family of the late Mr. L. A. Silva tender their sincerest thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement and also for the many beautiful floral tributes sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

THE NEW REGIME IN INDIA.

The boycott campaign against foreign-made clothes which Mr. Gandhi and the brothers Ali are waging with considerable energy calls attention to the trend of events in India. Some months have now elapsed since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were put into operation, so that a preliminary stock-taking relative to the reception of the new order of things becomes possible. Considering the hindrances in so large a country, particularly when a fanatical body of obstructionists sets to work to aggravate them, the progress achieved may fairly be described as noteworthy. The Legislatures inaugurated under the scheme are functioning, and the native members are exhibiting both understanding and keenness in the performance of their duties. In regard to the antagonistic factor, the Swaraj (independence) movement, the evidence is on the whole reassuring. The retiring Viceroy, indeed, was so sanguine as to treat the Non-Co-Operation campaign as something in the nature of a fiasco, and we notice that views not dissimilar, if they do not go so far, have been expressed by distinguished Indians. Perhaps these high authorities permitted themselves to indulge in some slight excess of optimism, for Non-Co-Operation is still showing unmistakable signs of animation. As a reasoned survey of the situation it would be more prudent to judge by the verdict of Sir A. F. Whyte, the President of the newly-constituted Legislative Assembly, who regards the Swaraj body as an active force, though not one likely to attract the most stable elements.

So far as Mr. Gandhi's latest device is concerned, if it were adopted purely for industrial reasons, one could understand the motive, though it be of doubtful wisdom. Only the other day Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Madras, spoke with approbation of Swadeshi, so far as it restricts itself to the business of encouraging native industries. In this instance Mr. Gandhi and his associates appear to be actuated by a perverted sense of idealism. The "All-India Congress" leader advocates a spirit of universal brotherhood, yet everything non-Indian is to be taboo. Mr. Gandhi has been frequently described as a visionary and an enthusiast. He has exhibited himself in this character, and not in its deprecatory signification only. A certain ideal and a certain understanding of ways and means towards realising his goal are perceptible, as in the raising of funds (apparently quite honourably, so far as Mr. Gandhi personally is concerned). The defect in the Non-Co-Operation protagonist's mental equipment reveals itself in a lack of the constructive faculty. He would pull down a carefully-reared structure without having any adequate, or even tangible, substitute available.

Mr. Gandhi has lately been engaged in a crusade for collecting a crore of rupees in connection with the Tilak fund and for increasing the Congress membership proportionately. He declares that if the nation does not fully respond, the nation is not fit for Swaraj. To this negative extent, at any rate, it is likely that the nation will confirm Mr. Gandhi's candid verdict. By a concordat, or, as some would say, an alliance of convenience, with the Mahomedan leaders, the Ali brothers, Mr. Gandhi has asserted himself sufficiently to occasion some disquietude, but on balance the Non-Co-Operation tide appears to be on the ebb. The fact that some of the "striking" students have returned is even more eloquent than the abstentions from support of Swaraj. The percentage of withdrawals from the professions on the part of Indian members, though the versions show some difference, does not appear to be large, and resignations by native officials have been very few, while we do not hear of a single title-holder imitating (Sir) Rabindranath Tagore. Meanwhile the Home Government and the Viceroy have given further practical tokens of sympathy with native aspirations.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A Misleading Excerpt.

In our issue of Saturday last our contributor "Robert MacWhirter" took occasion to air himself of the views he holds regarding the relationships existing between this Colony and Canton and also commented at length on the chances the Canton Government has (in view of the defeat of Kwangsi) of making good. He asserted that Hongkong was pro-Kwangsi, that it had backed a loser, and that we should in no wise interfere with Kwangtung in the efforts it is making to establish a stable and satisfactory government. Our Canton contemporary, the *Canton Times*, has promptly seized on these statements and its yesterday's issue makes propaganda of them. That's all right as far as it goes, but it is scarcely fair to give excerpts of an article and content by inference that what "Robert MacWhirter" said was wholly in favour of the present regime of the neighbouring port. His assertion that, before we can hope for a stable government in Kwangtung, President Sun Yat-sen must go, was ignored and so were other statements of a critical nature. "Robert MacWhirter" said many things in his article that must have made uncomfortable reading for supporters of Sun Yat-sen, yet the *Canton Times* fails to reprint one of them and gives to those of its readers who have not also seen our contributor's full article the impression that he was a wholesale critic of Hongkong and a wholesale supporter of the present Kwangtung Government. That was not so and we wish to take this opportunity of saying it.

An Inevitable Policy.

The policy of this paper is, and we hope always will be, to give any two sides a hearing. When "Robert MacWhirter" wrote what he did—even though he called into question Hongkong's attitude towards Canton—we had no hesitation in giving it publicity. We leave it to him to think as he likes. But we must point out that Hongkong, officially, has no option but to adopt the attitude it has adopted all through. This Government cannot recognise a government that is a rebel government in opposition to the recognised government at Peking. The whole matter begins and ends there. Whatever the members of the Hongkong Government think, does not come into the question at all and it is foolish for anyone to question the attitude of men who cannot help themselves. For all that past history or subsequent happenings might prove, the Canton Government might be the very best Canton has ever had; it might be the very worst, but whichever way it is we all ought to recognise (the Cantonese and "Robert MacWhirter" included) that Hongkong has only one line to follow—that laid down for it by the Imperial Parliament's international relations. Canton is annoyed because certain persons who are of the Peking party are allowed to reside here, but this Government is again the obedient subsidiary of its parent. So soon as Canton succeeds in convincing the Powers that it is worthy of recognition and that it is a government which ought to be admitted into the international scheme of things so soon will this Government become its official friend. Until that time Hongkong is helpless and is forced to be devoid of either good intention or evil motive. Instead of all this talk about Canton-Hongkong relationships (which will never get anybody a step more forward) Canton, now that it has gained an access of power, ought to concentrate on the efficient administration of all the territory under its control. If it does that, and, by the power of good example, attracts other provinces to it, then the matter of recognition will become automatic.

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

There is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and secure that you forget you have them on—the most important improvements in eyeglasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eyeglasses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co. Successors to Clark and Co. Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

DAY BY DAY.

IN THE ADVERSITY OF OUR BEST FRIENDS WE ALWAYS FIND SOMETHING WHICH IS NOT WHOLLY DISPLEASING TO US.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

We are asked to point out that the Cora Williams Co. will appear only at the 9.15 p.m. performance, at the World Theatre.

Yesterday's health returns show one fatal case of plague (Chinese) and two cases of imported diphtheria. Both patients are of British nationality.

Mr. Stokes, in the employ of the Dairy Farm, has reported the theft of three tons of Milke coal dust valued at \$40 from the Company's coal storage at Lai Chi Kok.

The remains of one of the crew of a trading junk sunk in the recent blow off Fu Tau Chow were yesterday picked up in Lyemum pass and removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Malcolm Black, Engineer, str. Namsang, to Miss Catherine Taylor, en route from Scotland, by the Kitano Maru.

Found wandering at Shatin yesterday and in a state of starvation, a Chinese boy aged 14 years of age, was taken to the Police Station and later handed over to the care of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Some impudent thief has lately made himself free with the bicycles placed at the Kowloon side of the Star Ferry. In addition to the case reported the other day, another theft took place yesterday the victim being A. F. Silva, of Saifee Terrace.

The Registrar of the Hongkong University, Mr. Teedale Mackintosh, has reported to the Police that two electric fans, of the value of \$40, were stolen from the office in the main building by a thief who secured entry by breaking a glass window.

The case in which a Chinese and two women are charged with the possession of 24 rifles, 800 rounds of ammunition and over 100 Kwangsi uniforms has, on the application of Mr. Leo Long, in the case, been remanded until 10 a.m. on Monday next.

It is highly possible that the University of California Baseball team, now in Japan may be induced to stop over in Hongkong long enough to play one or two games with the Hongkong team. The California varsity nine is playing a series of games with Waseda and Keio teams in Japan, and after finishing their schedule, will sail for Manila. The University of Washington team is also playing in Japan and games have been arranged with Shanghai and Manila, so it is highly possible that local fans will see at least one of these American university teams at Happy Valley within the next few weeks.

KWANGSI NEWS.

Clearing up the Routed.

Our correspondent at Canton, writing regarding the position in Kwangsi, says that General Chan King-ming has ordered an encircling attack on Fu Chuen and Ho Hsin where a commander of the Kwangsi troops has gathered together some of the scattered forces. A later report states that the commander has agreed to give up these places.

It is reported from Wuchow that Luk Wing-ting has not left for Annam, as previously reported, but has fled to Lau Chow. General Chan King-ming has dispatched two battalions to effect his capture.

Much speculation is rife in Canton as to who will be appointed Tschun and Civil Governor of Kwangsi. For the former post there are four or five names being discussed while for the latter post three well-known officials claim to have rights.

President Sun Yat-sen has discussed the possibility of sending representatives to Szechuen, Yunnan and Hunan to persuade the authorities there to join the Canton Government in forming a complete Government for the South.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

The Runaway Lawyer.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, July 27.

The U.S. District Attorney has announced that Rose will probably not be returning to Shanghai for trial in view of an arrangement with Messrs. Sonn Brothers to return the embezzled funds. Rose is held on bail in San Francisco pending trial or a complete settlement.

It will be remembered that in March Mr. Earl Rose, an American attorney, was missing from Shanghai and was financially involved with some of his clients. Later, it was reported that he sailed from Yokohama by the Fushimi Maru for U.S.A. The American authorities ordered his arrest.

Hong Tennis.
The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has won the Hong Doubles championship, beating the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

Slowly but surely—up a quarter, then down an eighth, up a little more, then perhaps another rise; up and down but always on the upward trend—our dollar is increasing in value. Those who take an interest in such things (and who in a place where the value of the local currency fluctuates as it does in Hongkong does not?) are beginning to sit up and take notice and speculate as to how high this time the dollar is going to go. Everybody seems certain that we shall never see a six shilling dollar again and the majority appear to be of the opinion that it will not rise much above the three shilling mark. Those fortunates who were in the Colony when the "nimble buck" was in its zenith must have made quite a pot of money and those people are now wondering if they are going to have a chance to add more to their little pile and those who have only recently come to Hongkong are meditating on what chance they have of increasing their banking accounts. Some of those who came to the Colony when the exchange was high were reckoning on the dollar remaining somewhere about the four or five shilling mark. Those disappointed ones are beginning to have a little hope again, but the general opinion seems to be that there will not be a big rise unless we have another war or something of the kind, and I don't think we want that to happen again, even for the privilege of getting another six bob dollar.

It was owing to the high value of local currency that Hongkong was spared the daily anguish of seeing the cost of living soar higher and higher. As the cost of the necessities of life increased the value of the dollar increased with it and although we were paying five or six shillings for what we previously purchased for half-a-crown we did not feel it because the money with which we paid had increased in value in proportion. The manager of one of the Colony's largest stores told me the other day that although the goods which he is purchasing from Home have, within the last year or so, gone down to an appreciable extent he is compelled to charge the same (in dollars) now as he did when the cost price was double what it is at the present time. We are now paying a great deal less than we were paying, say, a year ago, but we don't notice it because we have to lay out the same number of dollars and we earn the same number of dollars a month. We did not to any large extent feel the enormous rise in the cost of living and as the value of the dollar has decreased with it we have not noticed any fall. Certain commodities which come out from Home and which have not fallen in price to any appreciable extent are of course, dearer to us in Hongkong. As the manager pointed out, he previously bought an article for a sovereign and gave, say, four dollars for it. If he wanted to make a fifty per cent. profit on his outlay he would have to sell it at thirty shillings, which would be six dollars. Then the dollar went down and for the same article, valued one pound, he had to pay eight dollars and to make the same profit he would have to ask twelve.

Congratulations to the enterprising promoter of the sober-

for a service of side-car taxis in the Colony. At the modest fare of twenty-five cents a mile for two persons they should prove strong competitors of the hired car and the ricksha. They have the former beaten to a frazzle as far as cost goes and what they lose to the ricksha in economy they gain in speed. For attending a dance or dinner at Repulse Bay or other far distant spot they should be just the thing. In comfort, reliability and speed they should be equal to a touring car, but the cost will be only a fraction. For short distances they will probably not hurt the familiar ricksha-puller at all, but for the longer journeys they will most likely replace the man-drawn vehicle altogether, as far as the more well-to-do travellers are concerned. Those who live on the mainland and are some distance from the ferry should find them a great boon in getting to and from the pier and their residences and will probably willingly pay the extra cents in order to have a few more minutes from their meals. I understand that it is proposed to sell tickets to regular users of these vehicles and give them a discount of ten per cent. on a number, and it will probably be possible to hire a taxi for a regular daily trip at low contract rates. There is almost sure to be a certain amount of prejudice against this form of locomotion at the start, but when people have become used to seeing the taxis on the streets they should be very popular and a great success in every way.

When the typhoon signal is hoisted it is well worth one's time to take a tram ride to Causeway Bay to see all the sampans and junks sheltering from the expected storm. One does not realise what a number there are until they are seen all huddled up together in the friendly refuge at the Eastern end of the town. There they lie, row after row, row after row, with their masts like a forest in which all the trees have had all their branches lopped. During the recent danger period there must have been thousands of them lying in the Bay and with their crews and the children there was quite a little colony. Nobody seemed to mind the period of forced inactivity, or perhaps it would be better to say the period of no business, because on some of the craft there was quite a lot of work in progress. Many took the opportunity to scrub minor repairs, while the women folk were busy bathing baby or making a new pair of black Sunday-go-to-meeting pantaloons. On most of the boats the usual joss sticks were burning and at intervals one could hear the sound of

crankers being fired off. At the refuge at Yau-nai, it was the same. Now the danger has passed and all are busy in the Harbour once again, all are once more at their work and probably burning joss sticks to celebrate the fact that the typhoon passed them by and did them no harm.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Asot is nowadays a very different affair from what it was a century ago, when the racing was far less attractive to the sporting public than the cockfights, wrestling matches, and prize fights that took place daily on the common, remarks a writer in a Home Journal. George IV. when Prince Regent was in sympathy with those who preferred the side-shows, and on one occasion encouraged a pugilistic display near the course by collecting money for the combatants in his own royal hat!

The demands of the income-tax officials in 1880 led Browning to draw up an interesting statement as to his profits from literature. "I write poems and no prose whatever," he said, "having never in my life written one line for a newspaper, review, periodical of any kind, with the single exception of my contributing to a magazine ten years ago, when, wanting to help a charity, I gave a poem, the produce of which (£100) I handed over at once. My poems are unpopular and unobtainable, being only written for myself and a certain small number of critics, whose approbation is satisfaction enough. I publish them, never more than one in a year, at various intervals—sometimes of several years. My publishers give me a royalty, whatever they please, and I derive no more profit from the transaction: I should do so if my works reached a second edition, but they never do so; only one piece, many years ago, had that distinction. The sum I thus receive I suppose to be capital. If I invested it, the interest would, of course, be part of my income. But I have furnished you with an account of the little independence which enables me to write merely for my own pleasure, and not that of the general public. You will see from the enclosed letter from my publisher that for the only book I published last year I got £125, and that rather from his considerate kindness than from hope of profit."

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Janet, she says, aye, take a rest wi' your eternal scribbling or as sure as fate you'll be getting yourself into trouble. If ye must write, write something nice and no' aye keep nagging at folk like you.

Curiously enough that's just what one of the men at our table said last night. There was too much of this self-criticism. It could be overdone in this Colony. This crying forever of stinking fish was bad. Aye, it was giving the Colony a bad name. Folks at home and abroad were taking up the cry and we were being looked askance at politically, just as years ago, from a health point of view Hongkong was avoided like the plague.

The other chap said it was the only way to stir them up, old chap. The Government here didn't care a rap what folks said or what appeared in the local papers. These things weren't even a seven-day's wonder—the talk of the clubs to-night and forgotten on the morrow. (Something in that, mind ye, said I, munching toast and wondering who was going to pay the bill). But, continued he, let criticism come from outside and the Government became as full of itch and irritation as a dog unwashed.

Then they went at it hammer and tongs for a hour and a quarter.

"The Chinese"—"mud-slinging"—"happiness and contentment"—"altruism"—"life must be conserved"—"the public must be protected"—"the individual must be safeguarded"—and so on, while I pinched the extra bit o' toast and finished off the cream. "Mut Tse!"—"child slavery!"—"Kwangsi"—so backward and forward went the shuttle of talk and me wondering the while what new kind o' life I'd tell to

Janet for being so late at the office.

Even on the kerbstone "in order to conserve, protect and safeguard" could be heard above the din of the cars and the wail of the old dame vainly tempting us wi' tricolour poster and bemused newspaper.

Stuff for a dozen articles indeed but all gone midst the admiration for the erudition of the one and the obtuseness of the other. Ah! no, not all gone. One little thought left, the while I carefully turned over my mental cud as I ferried towards home and the "just look what that silly fool did this forenoon" from Janet at journey's end.

Aye, I had got it. We must play for safety every time. Maskee sentiment. "The individual must be safeguarded" and so in order to conserve, protect and safeguard we must make more laws, rules and regulations. Ever one of them would remove some further bit of somebody else's liberty—another measure of the joy of living. Maskee. Are we no' wonderful people.

There may, of course, be lots of folks of so poor a spirit that the mere fact of existing is sufficient for their needs. Wi' more laws though—and inspectors—we'll soon knock that nonsense out of them. Livelihood and luxury for all, say we. That's the stuff to give them. And above all no mud-slinging. On wi' your rose-tinted glasses ye taipans—ye hangers-on—ye newspaper men. Down into the sand wi' your heads ye Government officials. We play for safety that we may become loins-a-lairs. No, only tea and toast, honour bright. I never take you fancy cocktails. I was asleep before nine. Ah! plain booze? Wrong again. Merely fed up.

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GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES,
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

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LADIES'
BLOUSES
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STYLE

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Plain Silk
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Voile

Assorted Colors
Assorted Sizes

YEE SANG FAT CO.



BATHERS ROBBED.

Thief Caught at West Point Beach.

The attention of the West Point Police was recently drawn to the frequent occurrence of larcenies at the Kennedy Town Beach and a watch which has been kept has led to the detection of a man who was caught red-handed yesterday. Unaware that he was the object of close attention by the watchman placed there for the purpose, this Chinese, with two others, entered a matshed already in the occupation of one bather, and changed into bathing gear. After the din, they returned to the matshed, but before they left they managed to hide a suit of white clothing, and a jade stone button belonging to the preceding occupier of the shed. The place of

concealment was the roof of the structure, and to recover the property he had purloined, the thief returned to the beach in the evening, but was recognized by the watchman and arrested just as he had put on the stolen suit.

Charged by Inspector Willis, at the Police Court this morning, the culprit was given three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the officer's application for a severe penalty in view of the epidemic of thefts at the bathing beach.

WOODEN HOUSES FOR THE DEVASTATED REGIONS.

It is reported from Paris that the German proposal to supply 25,000 wooden houses for the devastated regions as part of the reparations in kind has been approved in principle, and French and German experts are now considering the type of houses to be supplied.

NEW LABOUR DEVELOPMENT.

Intimidation of non-Unionist.

INTERESTING CASE TO-DAY. That the present strike of painters has been influenced by a new factor other than that relative to the dispute over wages is revealed by a case opened before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when a Chinese member of the Painters' Guild was charged with an attempt to intimidate another worker at Hunsbom.

Mr. Leo Longinotto appeared for the defence. The Assistant Superintendent of Police conducted the prosecution in person, and, in relating the circumstances which led to the charge being preferred against the defendant, said that in one aspect it was a small case and in another aspect it was important because it showed there was a new labour development in the Colony which indicated an attempt on the part of Labour Unions to secure control of all the men engaged in a certain trade and so to freeze out independent contractors and workmen. The result of this would be that in the end they would secure control of the supply of labour and thus be able to contract work for others and dictate their own terms of pay. Though such a development was not new in the world, it was new to the Colony. Before that Labour confined itself to disputes of wages. Now the disputes were generally concerned with the employment of labour and the attempt to secure control of the labour market. Those men were organized in a corporation or guild. The chief Association had its headquarters at Saiwanbo, while at Hunsbom there was a branch of the same organization. The defendant was the head of this branch association in Hunsbom. He was formerly employed by one of the principal witnesses, a contractor, but left that employment last year.

During the past month, there had been trouble experienced by this contractor in securing workmen. On the 25th June the defendant, with four others, came to the lodging house kept for the benefit of the workmen of a contractor named Wai Kee, and said to a man named Chun Mook that he must not work for Wai Kee or he would be beaten to death. There were three other men present when these words were uttered. He (Mr. King) had not been able to find them but he hoped to be able to do so shortly. That was the offence, and the evidence was short and simple.

His Worship: What do you exactly mean when you speak of an "independent contractor"? Mr. King: By "independent contractor" I mean a man who is outside the Guild. The Guild is an association of workmen, who want to rope in the men who previously worked for contractors and thus deal directly with the docks which require labour. This is an attempt to freeze out the middlemen or contractors. The witnesses will tell you that where the work was formerly done by the contractors in five days it takes the guild workers ten days to finish.

Evidence was then called, Chan Mook the man who was intimidated by the defendant, was produced as the first witness. The case was adjourned until Monday next.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Mind the Paint. The Hongkong Theatre is featuring Charles Ray in "His Mother's Boy" on its mid-week programme.—Page 12.

A notice is given relative to the winding up of the local branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine on page 4.

J. M. & Co. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival in port of the motor vessel Glenamoy.—Page 4.

Lammert Bros sell off a miscellaneous lot of goods at their salerooms on Friday.—Page 4.

Next Tuesday Lammerts will auction a 5 seater Maxwell Motor Car.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange. The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.9344.

The Weather. 2 p.m. Barometer:—29.69. Temperature:—85. Humidity:—74.

Lighting-Up Time. Lighting-up time to-day, 7.07 p.m.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

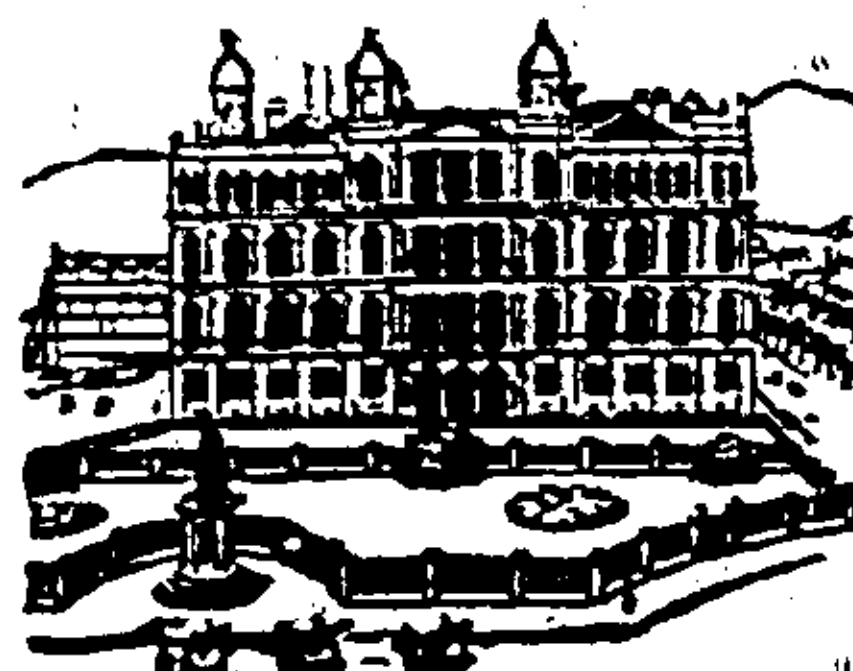
FISH

Fillets	80 cents per lb.
Haddock	70 " "
Kippers	60 " "
Red Herrings	30 " "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream)	\$1.25 " lb.
Australian Cheddar	\$1.00 " "

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

SERVANT REGISTRATION.

Voluntary Scheme Wanted.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The news that the Malay States Government refuses to introduce a Servants' Registration Bill will not cause many employers of servants to lose their sleep.

Such a scheme has more than once been mooted in the East—from Shanghai to Singapore—but nothing of any consequence has ever been hatched out. In our own little island, the Government will, through the Police Department, help the householder or other employer when the employee turns out to be a rotter. But, the householder must take his own chances when it comes to filling the vacancy so caused.

No doubt, the native servant would be a bit dubious of Government interference with his liberty, at least so he would consider it, but he would be mighty pleased if he were given, on registering, a nicely written testimonial boosting him up as a perfect model of a boy, cook or whatever he specialised in!

It would seem that the most feasible method of getting the servant class to come in line would be a system of voluntary registration, after they had been made to fully realise the benefits to themselves which would follow as a natural sequence.

From experience the writer knows only too well that it is not so difficult to get good servants as it is to keep them. Often it happens that a "master" or "mistress" knows as much of the study of human nature as the proverbial cow how "to handle a gun." So the good boy or cook won't stay. The registry offices at Home do a lot of work—and good work—in keeping jobs filled and servants employed. They are invariably run by persons who have been "through the mill" in more ways than one, and are more or less gifted in the art of knowing how to please both master and man or mistress and maid.

To the writer's mind there should be such slight difficulty in establishing a bureau on some such lines as those used at Home, which, when more intimately known by the natives who seek employment with foreigners here, would turn out to be for the mutual benefit of all concerned. Compared with compulsory registration it should easily prove the truth of the old saying "one volunteer is worth twenty pressed men." In shipping circles the use of the continuous discharge books was undoubtedly a better method of checking an applicant's past movements and conduct, but taken all through, it did not have all the desired effect which was, at first, confidently expected. In fact, except for showing a continuous record, they served very little more useful purpose than the old method of discharge. However, men who "go down to the sea" are not in the same category as our servants here and the best of thanks will be due to the organizer of any sound method which will induce the good class of servants to become more amenable to voluntary registration.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

by Constipation. No matter how stubborn, it can be permanently overcome if treated in the right way. First, cleanse the intestinal canal by taking a small dose of Pinkettes, the tiny, gentle-natured laxatives. Then watch your diet. Fresh fruit, vegetables, a sufficiency of water consumed daily, and an occasional dose of Pinkettes when necessary, will do the rest.

Pinkettes are laxative perfection, and a proved remedy for biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, pimples, coated tongue and ill-smelling breath. Of chemists, or post free at 60 cents the visit from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

MIND THE PAINT!

NOTICES.

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Ho for the BEACH!



A BRIGHT LITTLE SUIT OF ORANGE JERSEY WITH BLACK BAND TRIMMINGS

New Bathing Suits Practical and Simple In Style—Beach Capes of Rubber and Brushed Wool—

This year bathing costumes are prettier over than—and each season styles grow more practical. Some people frown and protest they grow more immodest with each succeeding season; these are the folk who held up their hands in horror when tunic and trunk bathing suits began to be worn by women, four or five summers ago. But now everybody admits that this kind of bathing suit is the most practical, sensible kind; infinitely more graceful than a flimsy dress of clinging silk, and this type of bathing costume followed on the heels of those awful flannel affairs with braided, trimmed skirts that were always sagging when wet, and pulling the waist out of shape.

Now one may have an all-wool jersey bathing suit in a style so modest that the primmest taste could not be offended. Such a suit is all in one piece, with a short skirt attached at the belt line and the main garment a sheath-fitting affair with short trunks that are hidden by the skirt. These good suits come in various colour combinations and they will stand hard service. They may be wrung out and tossed over the branch of a tree for drying, without the bother of careful rinsing, necessary in the case of a dainty silk bathing frock. They are ideal bathing costumes for all ages of femininity between ten and seventy.

After this pattern, but a little more quaint in style, is the orange wool bathing suit pictured on the maid in a swing with black belt and trimming band, and the waist held up by black shoulder straps. Over her rubber diving cap the bather has tied an orange and black silk handkerchief, making a dashing butterfly bow at the left side. Her stockings are of black silk with orange stripes

NEWEST PARISIAN COIFFURES.



These are the modes of coiffure French women of fashion now are demanding: the hair worn low on the forehead and a knot high on the head, held in place by a fan-shaped comb of light and dark amber, as shown on the left; or a Psyche knot low on the back of the neck with the hair combed smoothly down, as shown on the right.



BEACH CAPE OF BLUE RUBBER WITH QUANT HOOD LINED WITH RED

wears socks and strap slippers, the socks of black and white striped silk.

There is a fad for socks with bathing dresses this summer. This is a rather daring innovation and one in rather questionable taste; but as far as the bathing costume is concerned, if the stockings are going to be rolled down anyway below the knee, one might as well don socks and be done with it. Rolled-down stockings are a deal more comfortable for swimming and for jumping in the surf and the stocking will not slide down if properly rolled. Country women at home and in other countries too, dispense with hose supporters and keep their stockings up very neatly by rolling the tops. The trick is in stretching the top of the stocking sideways, as far as you can pull it, before beginning to roll. Then the stretched part is doubled under and tucked into the finished roll. The stocking clings tight after the stretched roll is made and will hold its place all day.

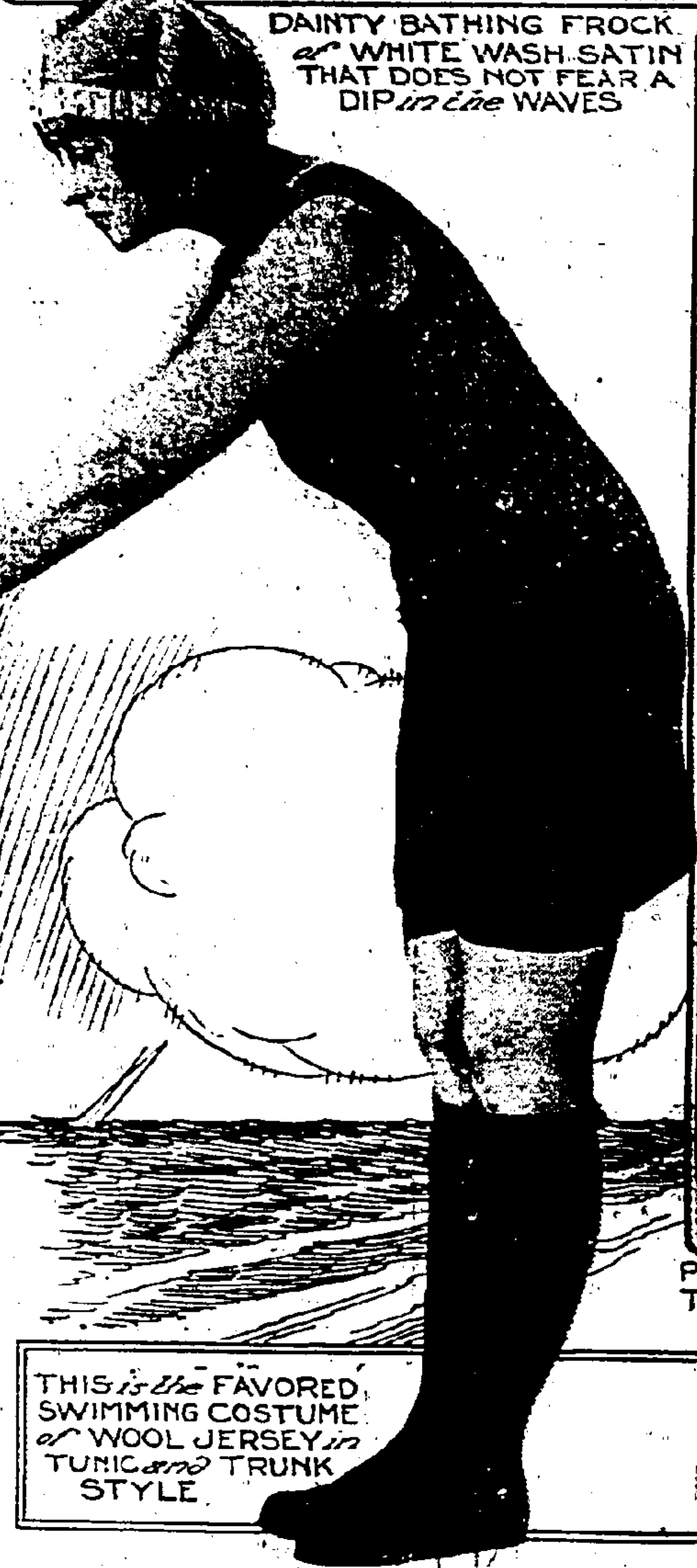
Several sorts of bathing shoes are pictured. Styles have changed very little since last season. The high, laced shoe of canvas or of silk is liked by some women because of its unfeeling neatness—it never slips out of place or sags down. There are also the ankle strap slippers, cunning and childish in suggestion, and the ballet type of slipper, small and flat soled and held on by ribbons that cross over the instep.

Of course, there always have to be merely pretty bathing suits—for the women who do not excel as swimmers and never hope to learn, so have to be content with making pictures of themselves on the sand. This is perfectly permissible though when you come to think of it there is something insincere about the maid who though she cannot and will not learn to swim insists upon making a beach siren of herself. Two of this type of costume are pictured. Either of these suits might go into the water—if carefully rinsed and pressed thereafter—but probably neither suit will ever get thoroughly drenched, for your beach siren seldom wades in beyond her knees, and then only if there is somebody to coax her.

One suit is of pale gray flannel, the bodice hung like an evening



DAINTY BATHING FROCK OF WHITE WASH SATIN THAT DOES NOT FEAR A DIP IN THE WAVES



THIS IS THE FAVORED SWIMMING COSTUME OF WOOL JERSEY IN TUNIC AND TRUNK STYLE



PRACTICAL SWIMMING SUIT THAT HAS ITS POINTS PRETTINESS

CARE OF THE HAIR.

The persistence with which many women cling to a classic style of doing the hair is noticeable. They insist upon showing the shape of the head by doing the hair in such a way as not to spoil it, and many a woman's head rivals in delicate contour the head of a Greek goddess in the Louvre. The fashion is practical and becoming, for the hat may be put on and taken off without disturbing the coiffure. It is, indeed, charming to watch girls put themselves into their hats or take them off. The hair is scarcely ruffled by either movement, and a careless touch of the finger seems to draw a curl or push a wave into the right place.

It is the way of doing all these little things that gives life and grace to dress, which would be otherwise lifeless and inhuman. Girls reveal their personalities in many ways when they tie their shoe strings, pull on their gloves, take off their hats, arrange their hair, or make any of those tell-tale movements which distinguish them more than physical differences from their fellows. The self-conscious, the nervous, the graceless will make the prettiest and smartest dress a failure; but unconscious grace can almost make a failure succeed; in truth, good manners must accompany good dressing if the result is to be the best. We laugh at the old-fashioned word "deportment," and it is a long time since girls were told to practise it, but the graceful give satisfaction to the eye.

Simplicity is the keynote to the coming mode. The new coiffure will be flat on the top of the head, parted on the right-hand side, and drawn slightly over the temple. Then comes a little surprise,

Pretty ears that have so long been covered will once more be seen, because the side pieces of hair are to be drawn well above them, and will set prominently over the cheek.

High forms of head-dress will be superseded, and the coiffure likely to be the favourite will be more or less French. Waves will be large and loose, and Spanish combs will be generally worn. These combs increase in size according to the social functions that their wearers must attend. They are of moderate size for daytime wear, at receptions they increase by several inches, and for full evening dress occasions they are high and elaborately designed.

Warm shades of auburn hair are the most fashionable. Peroxide on the hair is, happily, a thing of the past, for it ruined the hair.

Many ladies with fair hair cannot understand why it changes colour and loses lustre. The hair at the roots becomes many shades darker than the points. Indeed, there is often a graduation of colour from root to point—roots darkest, middle of hair one or two shades fairer, and the points fairer still. The change is a pigmentary one, and usually begins when a girl is in her teens. The colour produced becomes granular, and this change determines the density in tone. That is also why the change takes place at the root of the hair.

The difference in colour between root and point is sometimes so great that it looks as if additional hair badly matched were being worn. No lady should allow her hair to remain in that condition, because it can be remedied. It is possible to brighten the roots and bring the root part into conformity with the middle and points of the hair. I do not mean

staining; the two processes are entirely different. Allowing for the growth of the hair, this brightening would require to be done every three or four months. The work should only be put into the hands of thoroughly qualified hair-dressers. The results obtained are excellent.

For some time past even the woman who is the happy possessor of beautifully shaped ears has obeyed the dictates of Dame Fashion as to cover them from sight with her hair.

But now that fickle lady has decided in favour of brushing the hair back in such a way as to show all but the upper rim of the ear, bringing the ear-ring back into favour.

FASHION NOTIONS.

Scarf-Hats.

Of course, you've seen the new scarf-hats? Those deliciously attractive scarves that have a square of gold or silver at one end, makes the foundation of the toque, so that one winds the scarf with its pretty tassel-end round the head to look one's best.

Any nice scarf you have can be given a square of tinselled net at one end, prettily finished off where it will come round the brow. And then, with artistic draping, you can contrive yourself a toque peculiarly comfy for travelling or the like, and not at all expensive.

Beads are much cheaper than they were a month or so ago. I saw a long string of Chinese beads, many of them carved, for a guinea instead of the three which would have been asked quite recently. Cornelians, too, are cheaper and are useful for the brown and rust shades now worn. A great drawback to these stones is their weight, which, dragging on the back of the neck, is responsible for much fatigue.

One way of lessening the strain is to pass one's arm through the string and to knot the beads at the side of the waist.

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E. Asia	Aug. 18	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Japan	Aug. 18	Aug. 3	E. Britain	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
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ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOEROE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.

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George Taylor Cerpique	American, from Oxnardcal.
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Juffray St. George Hotel.	from Tourane.
Strok Hongkong Hotel.	from Shanghai.
Swingle Astor House.	from Rangoon.
Trading, from New York.	

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1921.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

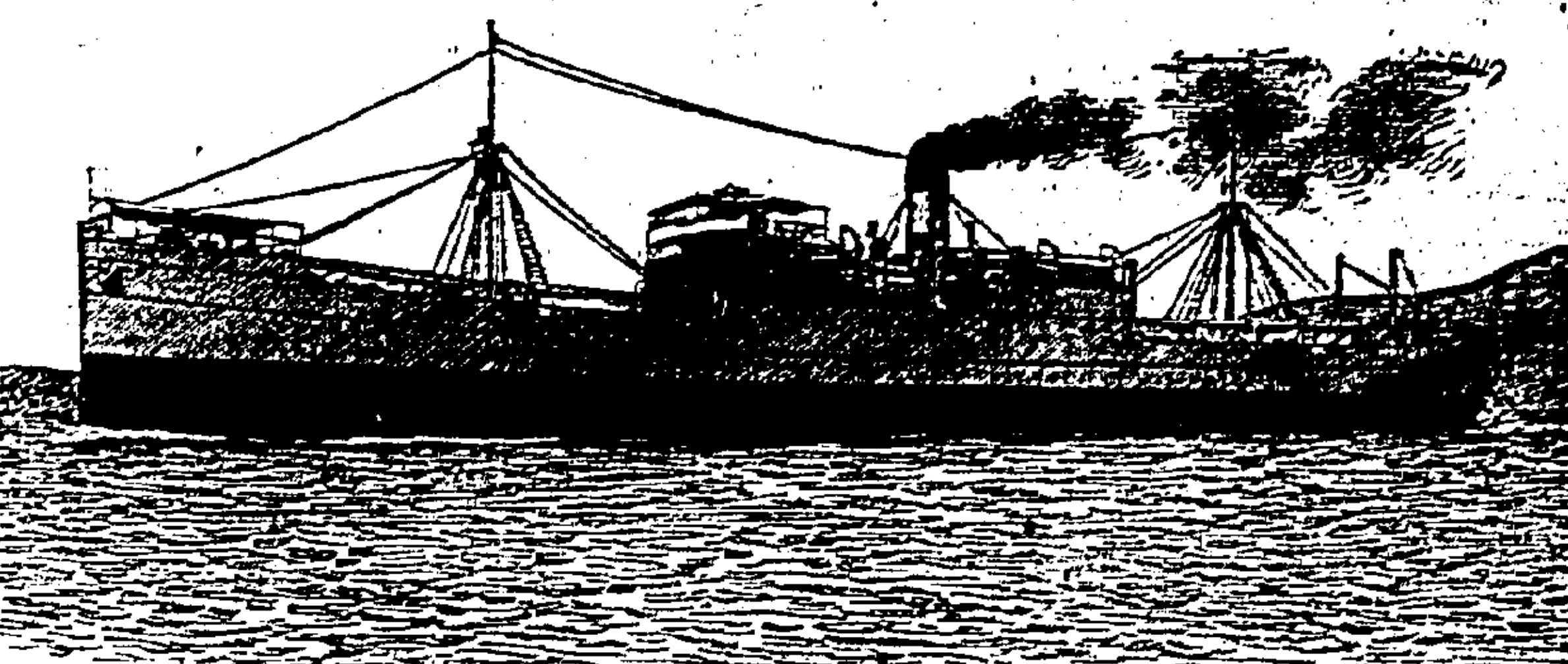
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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA	S.S. NANKING
Aug. 5th	Aug. 9th	Sept. 18th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING	S.S. NILE	S.S. CHINA
Aug. 31st	Oct. 4th	Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

Palmer's Building.

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No. 1934.

No. 2161.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SYRIA	7,000	30th July	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,300	25th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	30th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	15th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EURYALUS	3,600	27 July 1 p.m.	Singapore only.
GREGORY APCAR	4,700	2nd Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	27 July 10 a.m.	Malbourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

JAPAN	6,000	30th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
KASHMIR	9,000	1st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
ST. ALBANS	4,100	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
DUNERA	5,400	8th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

PUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

KLEIST MARU Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Latter half of August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Sunday, 14th August.

TAKAOKA MARU Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU Thursday, 4th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU Wednesday, 25th July.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Hwah Hsin	H'kong, loading 30 July	2nd Aug.	Java
Tjitaroom	Java	3rd Aug.	Japan
Tjiliwong	Hongkong	loading 11th Aug.	Belawan
		8th Aug.	Deli-Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikarabang	Java	28th July	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Cargo only. Sailing on or about 30th July.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing Middle of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMKUZU" Sailing about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030 Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	In Hongkong	In Hongkong

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36 Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTER- DAM & HAMBURG	"KASAMA" 12th August.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

For to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	27th July.
"GLENADE"	6th Aug.
"GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	26th July.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	1st Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents 113, Connaught Road Central. Tel. 3307.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SANDAKAN	Yannis	Wed. 27th July at noon.
HAIPHONG	Wingsang	Thur. 28th July at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwoongsang	Thur. 28th July at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Thur. 28th July at 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chungang	Fri. 29th July at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri. 29th July at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
ROBE via S'hai & Moji	Yatsang	Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Taksang	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 8 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 28th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sunning	28th July at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	30th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	30th July at 4 p.m.
SHAI & NEWCHWANG	Kansu	1st Aug. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	H'how	2nd Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkang	2nd Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'LOIN	Fueichow	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	4th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36 Agents.

Hongkong July 27, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Malhong	W. C. Parmore	FRI. 29th July at 2 p.m.
Malching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.
Malloong	W. Couper	FRI. 5th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 27th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on 5th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

UTILISING LAID-UP LINERS. Some liners laid up at Liverpool are being used as cold storage depots.

THE PILOTS' BILL.

A Royal Commission has given the Royal assent to the Pilots Provisional Orders, No. 1 Act, which sets up a large number of pilotage authorities under the jurisdiction of Trinity House.

PLAGUE ON "BRITISH" SHIP.

A ROME REPORT SAYS:

The British steamer Oberland, which has arrived at Genoa from South America, reports two deaths from plague during the voyage. No British vessel named Oberland figures in Lloyd's Register.

LATE U.S. TONNAGE.

The United States Shipping Board has tied up or has ordered to be withdrawn from operation a total of 653 steel ships, having a total deadweight tonnage of 4,279,331. The initial cost of these vessels was in excess of one billion dollars.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.

May shipbuilding returns from Clyde yards show a considerable drop from the same month last year, and is accounted for by workers going on short time. Eleven vessels of 22,625 tons were launched, as compared with 61,501 in May last year. There is also a falling off of 300 tons from April.

SEAMEN'S OVERTIME.

The special sub-committee of the National Maritime Marine Board had a meeting in London last month of their respective panels to deal with the question of seamen's and firemen's overtime in the overseas and home trades. A general discussion took place on overtime and conditions to be observed thereunder. It proved a thorny matter, several of the more important clauses of the proposed agreement being left over for discussion at a subsequent date.

BELEFAST SHIPBUILDING CONFERENCE.

A conference was held for last month between Messrs. Harland and Wolff and the Belfast Committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trade Federation on the question of the sliding scale for the future regulation of wages, based on the cost of living. Representatives from the principal trades attended and jointly discussed the merits and demerits of the scheme put forward by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. Whatever decision is arrived at will affect the firm's cross-channel workers on the Clyde, Boodle, and Southampton.

DOCK EXTENSIONS ON THE TYNE.

In spite of the general depression in shipping and shipbuilding circles on the Tyne, two Shields firms are pushing ahead with their dock extensions. Messrs. Hepple (1919), Ltd., have about completed the diversion of the street for the lengthening of the western dock. The intention is to add a hundred feet to the dock for the purpose of dealing with coasters which the company is largely engaged in constructing. The Middle Docks are making rapid progress with their dock improvement scheme. The work, it is estimated, will occupy over 12 months to complete.

LARGEST FRENCH LINER.

With a tonnage of 34,000 tons and 3,900 passengers the largest French liner, the Paris, built for the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique at the Penhoet Yard, St. Nazaire, left Havre last month for her maiden trip to New York. Her engines, which work on fifteen boilers, run on oil fuel and attain a speed of 22 knots. This makes the voyage between Havre and New York five and a half days. Anti-rolling devices have proved already a great success on the voyage from St. Nazaire to Havre. All the decorations present the last word in comfort and modern art, and the entrance hall and "boudoir" are notable features. The Paris has eleven floors, and is equipped with lifts, shops, terrace, baths, aquarium, cafe, library, etc. The life-boats are fitted with wireless. The vessel is from all points of view a striking example of the fine work done in French shipbuilding yards during, and in spite of, the war.

TEBETECH LINCOLN AGAIN.

Owing to the difficulty of proving the charges made against him of defrauding the Czechoslovakian Government, Tebetech Lincoln has been released by the Austrian Provincial Courts and handed over to the Vienna Courts, where he will be charged with a forged passport.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. was held at the Hongkong Hotel to-day at noon. There were present (Directors) Mr. J. Scott Harston (Chairman), Mr. C. Montague Ede, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Kt., Sir Paul Chater, Kt., O.M.G., and Mr. E.A.M. Williams, Mr. J. H. Taggart (Manager and Secretary), (Shareholders) Mr. Fung Tat-hang, Mr. E. M. Raymond, the Rev. Father Robert, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. J. D. Thompson (representing the Dairy Farm), Mr. H. Birkett, Mr. W. E. Van Epe and Mr. E.A. Ram, representing 14,703 out of 20,000 shares.

It having been agreed that only the first part of the notice convening the meeting should be read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen: As indicated in the notice which has just been read by the Company's Manager, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association with regard to the objects of the Company, and also the draft new Articles of Association of the Company.

With regard to the draft new Memorandum of Association, the existing Memorandum is one which has been in force in its present form ever since the incorporation of the Company in 1866, and your Directors consider that in order that the Company may be equipped with the increased powers necessary to enable it to keep pace with the times, and maintain its position, it should increase the scope of the objects of the Company as set forth in its Memorandum of Association with a view to being thereby placed in a position to carry on its business more economically and efficiently and also to carry on certain classes of business which, under existing circumstances, may conveniently and advantageously be combined with the Company's present business.

Copies of the existing Memorandum and of the draft new one have, as indicated in the notice convening this meeting, been open for inspection by shareholders at the Company's registered office in this building, and there are also copies of each of the above on this table and if any shareholder desires to inspect same, he may do so. Inspection of the existing Memorandum and a comparison thereof with the draft new one shows that the latter makes very considerable additions to the former, particularly in regard to the modern everyday powers which a Company should possess. I do not think it necessary to deal further with the question of the Memorandum, and now come to that of the draft new Articles of Association, which your Directors found also needed bringing up to date and altering in certain respects. As in the case of the Memorandum of Association, prints of the existing Articles of Association and of the draft new Articles have, as indicated in the Notice convening this Meeting, been open for inspection by shareholders at the Company's said registered office, and there are also copies of both the existing and the draft new Articles on this table which if any shareholder desires, he may inspect.

The following are the most important of the alterations to the existing Articles of Association:—
(1) Under Articles No. 94 of the draft new Articles the qualification of every Director is increased from 50 shares (which is the qualification under Article No. 84 of the existing Articles) to 500 shares. The reason for this is because of the proposed Extraordinary Resolution (set out in the Notice convening same) which will be brought before the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 13th August next) to divide each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 into five fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such capital \$1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each, and also because of the proposed further Extraordinary Resolutions (set out in the Notice convening the said Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th August next) for the increase of the Company's capital and the capitalisation of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General

(2) Under Article No. 96 of the draft new Articles, provision is made whereby the remuneration of each Director will be increased to the sum of \$3,000 per annum in lieu of the present remuneration of \$3,000 each under Article No. 86 of the existing Articles.

(3) Under Articles Nos. 109 to 114 inclusive of the draft new Articles, provision is made for the appointment by the Directors at any time of a Managing Director, and those Articles contain the requisite powers and provisions in respect of that appointment, in which relation I may mention that it is your Directors' intention to appoint Mr. Taggart the Company's present Manager to the position of Managing Director, a post for which your Directors consider him eminently qualified by reason not only of his long service with the Company, but also by his intimate knowledge of Hotel business and affairs, which coupled with his ability energy and zeal for the Company's interests and advancement, will, your Directors feel sure, cause such appointment to greatly redound to the Company's benefit.

(4) Under Articles Nos. 133 (a) and 133 (b) of the draft new Articles, provision is made and machinery introduced for effecting the capitalisation above mentioned without which such capitalisation could not be carried into effect.

I do not think there is anything further with which I need deal at this Meeting, but if any shareholder would like to ask any questions or seek any explanation, I shall be pleased to endeavour to answer such questions and give such explanation to the best of my ability. If no questions are asked or explanation sought, I shall assume that you approve both of the alterations with respect to the Company's objects as set forth in the draft new Memorandum of Association, and also of the draft new Articles as presented, and will thereupon propose separately the two Resolutions regarding the same which are set out in the Notice convening this meeting. There being no questions or desire for explanation, I now beg to propose the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second that."

This was seconded by Rev. Father Robert and agreed to. The Chairman:—I now beg to propose the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—
(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof, and I shall be glad if some shareholder will kindly second that."

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded and the resolution was carried. The Chairman:—Gentlemen, that concludes the business for which this Meeting was convened, and I think you for your attendance. As you are aware, the Notice convening this Meeting also convenes a Second Extraordinary General Meeting for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at this Meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the two Resolutions Nos. (1) and (2) which have just been passed as Extraordinary Resolutions, which second Meeting will, as indicated in the Notice, be held here on Saturday the 13th August next at noon, and I shall be glad if you will kindly attend same.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on 26th	on 27th
Barometer	29.73	29.68	29.69
Temperature	75	79	80
Humidity	75	93	74
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Wind Force	3	2	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.10	0.00	0.00
Highest open air			85
Temperature on the 26th			85
Lowest open air			79
Temperature on the 27th			79

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, July 27.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 14.

SELLING.

1/10	2/11 1/2
Demand	2/9 1/2
30 d/s	
60 d/s	
4 m/s	2/10
1/10 Shanghai	Nom.
1/10 Singapore	121
1/10 Japan	103 1/4
1/10 India	218 1/4
Demand, India	
1/10 San Francisco	49 1/4
& New York	
1/10 Java	159
1/10 Manila	Nom.
1/10 Hong Kong	6 50
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s L/O	2/11 1/2
4 m/s D/P	2/11 1/2
6 m/s L/O	2/11 1/2
30 d/s Sydney	3/7 1/2
Melbourne	
10 d/s San Francisco	53 1/2
& New York	
1 m/s Manila	Nom.
1 m/s Hong Kong	7.10
1 m/s France	7.30
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	49 1/2
1/10 Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	218 1/2
1/10 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	218 1/2
1/10 Yokohama	103 1/4
Demand, Manila	109 1/2
Demand, Singapore	121
Demand, Batavia	159
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	
On Bangkok	75
Sovereign	Nom. 6.95
Gold leaf per Tael	50
Bar Silver, ready	38 1/2
forward	38 1/2
Bank of England rates	3 1/2
New York/London	5.55

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cts. piece	1 1/2 p.m.
10	1 1/2 p.m.
5	1 1/2 p.m.
Canton 50 cts. coin	1 1/2 p.m.
10	1 1/2 p.m.
5	1 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong July 27, 1921.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 27d. 12h. 15m.—Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations, except in the extreme South, and gradients are shallow.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 68.81 inches, against an average of 49.75 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap	E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, July 27, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z", on the storm signal mast. Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 11.56m. to 9h. 0m. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 32nd, and 54th of each minute. The hours refer to Hongkong standard Time (8 hours east Greenwich).

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING—
HONGKONG HOTEL
(Kowloon)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL (Repulse Bay)
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(Under construction)
HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
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ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
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SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers.

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THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.
Afternoon d'ansant, daily.
Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with six floors, 3 lifts; 200 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.
Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.
Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.
THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.
Motor bus meets all trains.
L. M. MAILLE, Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. recorded Feet	Lowest W. L. recorded Feet	1921	
			July 25	July 26
Wachow, West River	+79.50	-2.42	14.50	—
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	5.00	4.20
Linkongchow, North "	+37.00	0	5.50	5.00
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	3.50	3.80
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	1.90	2.25

TIDE TABLE.

25th to 31st July, 1921.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 25	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51
Tues. 26	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51
Wed. 27	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51
Thur. 28	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51
Fri. 29	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51
Sat. 30	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51
Sun. 31	11 46	5 51	11 46	5 51

in morning; a afternoon

MIND THE PAINT!

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Time	From	To	Time	From	To
7.00 a.m.	Peak	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.		
8.00		11.00			
9.00		12.00			
10.00		1.00			
11.00		2.00			
12.00		3.00			
1.00		4.00			
2.00		5.00			
3.00		6.00			
4.00		7.00			
5.00		8.00			
6.00		9.00			

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS.
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 288 VICTORIA ROAD.

ENTERTAINMENT.

DURING THE TIME THAT
THE CORONET
is closed for repairs
PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO VISIT

THE EMPIRE

LATE WOPING
(Opposite Central Market)

TO-NIGHT at 8.15 and 9.15
"THE DEVIL'S PASSKEY"

KOWLOON THEATRE

TO-DAY at 5.45 & 9.15
ANITA STEWART
— in —

"IN OLD KENTUCKY"

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

THOMAS H. INCE

presents

CHARLES RAY

"HIS MOTHER'S BOY"

A Paramount Picture

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank	b. 700	ex rts.
£35 paid	sa. 402 1/2	
Bk. of E. Asia	b. 152	

Marine Insurance.

Cantons	b. 405
North China	b. 144
Unions	b. 230
Yangtze	b. 24 1/2
Far Easters	b. 22

Fire Insurance.

China Fires	b. 120
H. K. Fires	b. 320

Shipping.

Douglases	sa. 57
H.K. Steamboats	b. 25 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	b. 35
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	n. 287 1/2
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	n. 285
Shells	n. 105 1/2
Ferries	n. 31

Refineries.

Sugars	b. 186
Malabou	n. 55

Mining.

Kailans	b. 82 1/2
Langkats	b. 10 1/2
Shanghai Loans	b. 10 1/2
Shai Explorations	b. 1
Rauhs	b. 24 1/2
Ural Caspians	a. 19 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves	b. 92
K. Docks	b. 196
Shai Docks	b. 125
N. Engineering	b. 12 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Building.

Centrals	b. ex div. 139
H.K. Hotels	b. 210
H.K. Lands	sa. ex div. 197
d'Almeida Est.	n. 10 1/2
d'Almeida Lands	n. 40
H. Reclamations	b. 122
West Points	b. ex div. 50

Cottons Mills.

Swoes	sa. 23 1/2
Kung Yik	n. 17 1/2
Kau Kung Mow	n. 17 1/2
Oriental	n. 15 1/2
Shai Cottons	n. 15 1/2

Miscellaneous.

Cement	b. & sa. 17
China Light old	b. 10 1/2
Do. Light new	b. 10 1/2
China Providence	n. 12 1/2
Dairy Farms	n. 25 1/2
Electric H.K.	b. 23 1/2
Electric Macao	b. 30
Hongkong Ropes	n. 25
H.K. Tramways	sa. 13 1/2
Do. new	n. 9
Steam Laundries	b. 8.10
Steel Foundries	b. 10 1/2
Water-boat	n. 18
Watsons	b. 7 1/2
Wm. Powells	b. 18
Wisemann	b. 60

Hongkong, July 27, 1921.

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